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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

N. LAZARUS,
OPTICIAN
13, Queen's Road Central.

No. 22,429 號九廿百肆千貳萬式第 日伍拾月伍年午庚

HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1930. 參拜禮 日壹拾月陸年卅百九千壹英

Price (Single Copy, 10 cts. Per Month, \$3.)

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

On and after APRIL 7th, 1931, until Further Notice (all previous Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 2 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 12 A.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 23 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.	No. 25 P.M.	No. 26 P.M.	No. 27 P.M.	No. 28 P.M.	No. 29 P.M.	No. 30 P.M.												
Kowloon Dep.	6.35	8.00	8.34	9.05	10.00	12.10	1.18	2.33	3.30	4.30	5.40	7.35	8.44	9.18	10.08	12.18	1.24	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.50	7.45	8.54	9.28	10.18	12.28	1.34	2.50	3.50	5.00	7.55	
Yau-mat Dep.	6.44	8.09	8.43	9.14	10.09	12.19	1.27	2.42	3.39	4.39	5.49	7.44	8.53	9.27	10.17	12.27	1.33	2.49	3.49	4.49	5.59	7.54	9.03	9.37	10.27	12.37	1.43	3.00	4.00	5.10	8.05	
Shatin ...Dep.	6.56	8.11	8.45	9.16	10.11	12.21	1.29	2.44	3.41	4.41	5.51	7.46	8.55	9.29	10.19	12.29	1.35	2.51	3.51	4.51	6.01	7.56	9.05	9.39	10.29	12.39	1.45	3.02	4.02	5.12	8.07	
Tai-po ...Dep.	7.10	8.15	8.49	9.20	10.15	12.25	1.33	2.48	3.45	4.45	5.55	7.50	9.00	9.34	10.24	12.34	1.40	2.56	3.56	4.56	6.06	7.51	9.00	9.34	10.24	12.34	1.40	3.04	4.04	5.14	8.09	
Tai-po ...Dep.	7.15	8.20	8.54	9.25	10.20	12.30	1.38	2.53	3.50	4.50	6.00	7.45	8.54	9.28	10.18	12.28	1.34	2.50	3.50	4.50	6.00	7.45	8.54	9.03	9.37	10.27	12.37	1.43	3.06	4.06	5.16	8.11
Fanning ...Dep.	7.25	8.30	9.04	9.35	10.30	12.40	1.48	3.03	4.00	5.00	6.10	7.55	9.04	9.38	10.28	12.38	1.44	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.10	7.55	9.04	9.38	10.28	12.38	1.44	3.08	4.08	5.18	8.13	
Shung-shui ...Dep.	7.30	8.35	9.09	9.40	10.35	1.05	2.10	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.25	8.10	9.19	9.53	10.43	12.53	2.00	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.25	8.10	9.19	9.53	10.43	12.53	2.00	3.18	4.18	5.22	8.18	
Shum-shui ...Arr.	7.38	8.40	9.07	9.07	10.11	10.58	1.08	2.16	3.17	4.00	5.39	6.38	8.32	9.31	10.20	11.10	12.00	2.26	3.27	4.27	5.10	6.49	7.48	9.42	10.32	11.22	12.12	2.34	3.36	4.36	5.40	8.35
Canton ...Arr.	11.58	—	—	5.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS		No.1 A.M.	No.2 A.M.	No.3 A.M.	No.4 A.M.	No.5 A.M.	No.6 P.M.	No.7 P.M.	No.8 P.M.	No.9 P.M.	No.10 P.M.	No.11 P.M.	No.12 P.M.	No.13 P.M.	No.14 P.M.	No.15 P.M.	No.16 P.M.	No.17 P.M.	No.18 P.M.	No.19 P.M.	No.20 P.M.	No.21 P.M.	No.22 P.M.	No.23 P.M.	No.24 P.M.	No.25 P.M.	No.26 P.M.	No.27 P.M.	No.28 P.M.	No.29 P.M.	No.30 P.M.
Canton	Dep.	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shumohun	Dep.	7.13	7.59	8.34	—	11.49	3.31	4.39	5.47	6.43	7.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shuangshui	Dep.	7.23	8.04	8.44	—	11.58	2.49	4.48	5.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shuangshui	Dep.	7.23	8.10	10.47	—	12.00	2.44	5.00	5.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei	Dep.	7.31	9.01	10.57	—	12.11	2.54	4.50	6.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei	Dep.	7.40	9.28	11.01	—	12.18	3.00	5.04	6.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	7.53	9.39	11.14	—	12.30	3.13	5.17	6.26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yamat	Dep.	8.06	9.51	11.26	—	12.42	3.27	5.29	6.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kowloon	Arr.	8.12	9.57	11.32	12.01	12.48	3.33	5.35	6.44	7.22	7.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Further information may be obtained at the Railway Offices, Kowloon, from Messrs. Tros. Cook & Son, Ltd., Hong Kong, from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Hong Kong, or from THE CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE, 6, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

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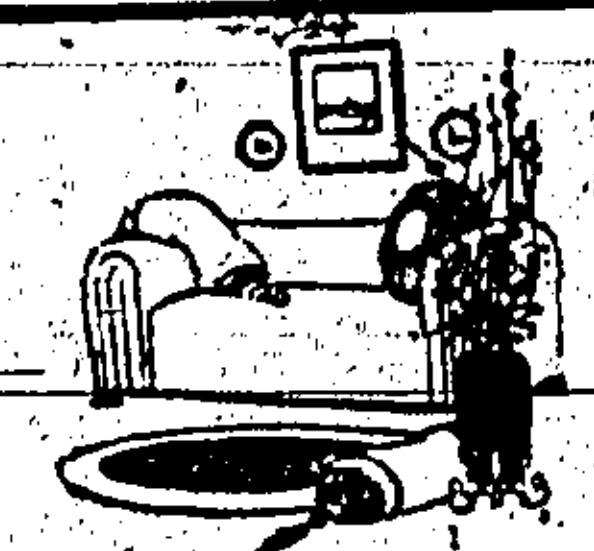
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- 8.—Baked Potatoes
- 9.—Hashed Brown
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- 11.—Blanching and Pineapple
- 12.—Fruit 13.—Tea 14.—Office

SPIRITUAL BEAUTY CULTURE.

FRIEND OF MARTIAN FOUNDS COLLEGE OF TELEPATHY.

PRETTY "NEOPHYTE NO. 1" IS FIRST STUDENT.

UNITED PRESS.

Because, he says, "by purifying body and soul, sun-bathing, dancing and the eating of flower petals are conducive to telepathic receptiveness." Doctor Mansfield Robinson, famed for his attempts to communicate with Mars, has informed a woman beauty expert who proposes to teach these things, that her pupils will have preference as candidates for Robinson's newly founded College of Telepathy. Dr. Robinson revealed this to the United Press in an exclusive interview during which he discussed the necessity for the telepathization of the world and the superiority of telepathy over telephony.

"Lilies and roses, also violets," he said "are exquisite food. They are, in fact, often sold crystallized in sugar on the continent. Raw salad carrots, cabbage and other vegetables which have not been deprived of their vitamins through boiling, make for that health necessary for beauty of body and soul. Sun-bathing and dancing are equally good as health-givers. Health gives beauty. Moral and physical health are conducive to telepathy."

To Dr. Robinson as head of the College of Telepathy, a sure way of transforming the ugliness of his pupils into beauty, then telepathy, was offered in "the following summary of exercises drawn up merely as a guide to the nature of the work involved in developing spiritual beauty."

"Spiritual Beauty Culture."

"Every woman desires lasting beauty which must be compounded of spirit soul and body, and this may be obtained by following the teaching of the College of Telepathy and practising the exercises of a month's course under guidance."

1.—SPIRIT:
(a) Think beautiful thoughts. Remember purity of mind and body lead to physical perfection. What one desires intensively and thinks persistently, one becomes inevitably.

(b) Learn to thank God daily for the beauty of Nature in which is reflected the perfection of His mind, and help to prove the beauty of holiness and the holiness of beauty in the perfection of the human body.

(c) Practice communion with God whose kingdom is within you, by inward search for His Peace in the centre of the inner consciousness, and by listening with the brain for His answer to prayer.

2.—SOUL:
Occupation of the special faculties of the individual soul when discovered is essential to health, for in congenial work lies one of the secrets of lasting beauty, happiness and success in life. Find out what you can best do and then do it.

3.—BODY:
(a) The question of diet must be studied, as wrong foods cause illness and good health is essential to beauty. Fresh fruit and uncooked food containing vitamins have been proved to increase vitality and health and should form as large a part as possible of the diet.

(b) Physical exercises in the open air ensure grace of movement, aliveness and beauty of deportment, and with this point in view, the College of Telepathy will arrange for courses at the seaside during Summer so that sun-bathing, swimming and the like may be encouraged in groups in charming surroundings under expert guidance so as to perfect individual beauty.

Dr. Robinson is famed for his attempts to communicate by telegraph, and otherwise, to the Planet Mars. Equally famous is his beautiful Martian friend "Omaruru" through whom, with the assistance of the Doctor and what he describes as "telepathic powers" the world has learned of the comings and goings of Martians at different times.

No Meat, Alcohol or Tobacco.

"Complete chastity and abstinence from flesh, alcohol and tobacco, coupled with good health and a desire to seek spiritual development" will be required of the first seven selected pupils to whom Doctor Mansfield Robinson offers free tuition for one month in his newly and secretly opened College.

Dr. Robinson, through whom the United Press recently obtained the first telepathic interview ever granted by the famous Martian beauty "Omaruru," revealed that the College "is now an accomplished fact." For the moment it is being run by Dr. Robinson himself assisted by six teachers with Nell, famous telepathic dog, on the advisory committee. At the time of writing the student body is represented by a very pretty committee of one, known as "Neophyte No. 1." Her name is Claire. She has blue eyes and golden hair. To become a charter-neophyte of the College, Claire signed the following:—

College of Telepathy.

MEMBERSHIP DECLARATION.
I solemnly and sincerely declare upon my honour:

- 1.—That I will obey the current rules of the College or else quit it.
- 2.—That I will keep secret all teaching and exercises imparted to me by the College which shall be given under express condition of secrecy, except when compelled by a competent Court of Justice to disclose same. I will not disclose the names of any members of the College without their consent.
- 3.—I desire to develop my spiritual gifts for the service of God and the benefit of my fellows, and I will not use the same for injuring, deceiving or defrauding anyone or for illegal purposes.
- 4.—I believe in the existence of God and His son Jesus of Nazareth, under whose guidance the College is governed, and whose example of love and service for man I desire to follow.

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE HONGKONG

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MOTOR NOTES.

Ideas Wanted.

An international competition which aims at discovering the best device for the protection of cars against theft has been organised by the German A.C. Prizes of £25, £12 10s. and £5 are offered.

No Place for Tyres.

An appeal to stop the objectionable practice of making the River Eden at Carlisle a dumping place for old tyres has been made by the chairman of the Eden Fishery Board.

"What Can a Man Do?"

When a motorist was fined at Northwich for failing to give audible warning he remarked, "I was told off last week for making too much noise and now I am in trouble for not doing so. What can a man do?"

Obstructions to Reduce Speed.

Sandylands, the new promenade at Morecambe, which has been built at a cost of £40,000, was recently opened by the Lord Mayor of Leeds. Entirely new ideas have been incorporated in its construction, and, in addition to the usual rock gardens, it has a black and red "diamond" surface and the carriage-way is constructed so that there are obstructions in the form of protruding rock gardens at intervals to prevent speeding.

Warning Signs.

The A.A. are fixing reflex signs on telegraph poles at bends on the London to Holyhead road. They consist of a replica of the Association's badge, studded with reflectors, which, picked up by the lights of approaching cars, show red on the near side and white on the off side.

Australian Imports.

It is stated that the imports of motor chassis during February into Australia totalled 2,673, of which 610, or 23 per cent., came from the United Kingdom. This is understood to be the highest percentage for a long period, though the total itself is below that of previous months.

To Prevent "Dumping."

In order to secure for home industries as far as possible absolute priority in French markets the customs duties on cars imported into France has been increased by about 25 per cent., it having been decided to levy duty in future upon the net sale price of the car in France and not upon the wholesale cost of production in the U.S.A.

From Left to Right.

Next year the whole of Austria will observe the right-hand rule of the road, but as the change-over is being effected by degrees some confusion is to be expected for several months to come. Salzburg and Tyrol have already adopted the new rule, but in Eastern Tyrol and in Upper Austria no change is to take place as yet. Neither Austria, Styria and Carinthia still observe the left-hand rule.

Tax Concession.

New regulations have been issued by the Ministry of Transport, for the temporary admittance of vehicles belonging to motorists from abroad visiting England. These regulations grant four months' exemption from tax to visitors. The A.A. states that this exemption will be reckoned with the calendar year—January 1 to December 31—and not, as before, within one year preceding the date of importation.

Speeding Police.

The Government of Western Australia has purchased two Speed Six Bentley cars for the use of the police in Perth and other parts of the country. These cars are equipped with wireless and, of course, are extremely fast. Further orders from other parts of Australia are likely to be received should these vehicles prove successful in this connection, as it is desired to inaugurate a central mobile police force, with high-speed cars, for the prevention of crime.

Ganny Men's Cars.

A contribution to the ever-green insurance discussions—

The Scot, by birth a cautious man, might welcome my insurance plan. Designed to save his purse. If he insured half his car. Get the premium *pro rata*. He might indeed do worse. For cars to-day which move with caution. Get battered in their hinder portion.

Slight Misunderstanding.

During the War an A.A. member sold his car. The new owner was asked either to join the Association or to return the badge. He replied that he thought the badge carried the initials of the previous owner of the car; he had, therefore, scrapped it and had a new badge made embodying his own initials!

On the Gears.

Driving an Invicta car in which last year she completed 30,000 miles at Brooklands track, Miss Violet Cordery recently completed a run under R.A.C. observation on top gear only through the heart of the City, from St. James's, S.W. to Bow Church, E. Miss Cordery intends, in addition, to drive from London to Edinburgh and back on first gear, to Monte Carlo and back on third gear, and from London to John o' Groats on second gear, finishing with a run at Brooklands of 25 miles in reverse.

Attempt to Minimise Skidding.

It is understood that the Minister of Transport has notified county road engineers that no new smooth surface road scheme will in future be given financial aid from the Road Fund. This decision is thought to be almost directly due to the stability of the cars that took part in the last Ulster Tourist Trophy, when the roads were wet in some places and dry in others. The surface of the course was specially treated to minimise skidding, and the results were so successful that full details were obtained and brought to the notice of the Ministry.

"Saturation Point."

Mr. C. W. Nash, president of the Nash Motors Company of U.S.A., is of the opinion that the automobile industry in the United States reached the legendary "saturation point" sometime ago. That is, it reached the point which manufacturing facilities in America had fully caught up with the public demand. In his judgment, the country's financial foundations are firm; almost all of her financial troubles have been mental. It is estimated that only a small percentage of the American population was actually involved in the stock gambling some time ago, and that about one in ten of that group lost its holdings. Mr. Nash considers that the automobile industry is on the eve of a general reorganisation. It is understood that there will be a certain replacement market for approximately 3,000,000 cars this year; an export market for about 1,000,000 more; and a new market, of which the limits will depend entirely upon the quality that manufacturers provide in their products.

Ford's London Headquarters.

There is much that is beautiful in the great new building at 83, Regent Street, London, W., which was opened recently by Sir Percival Perry, K.B.E., as Ford Show-rooms and central offices. The exterior of the building is in grey Portland stone, in conformity with the uniform scheme of architecture of the thoroughfares. The main showroom, visible from the road, is entirely out of the ordinary. When standing in the centre of it one is surrounded by a continuous seascape executed in coloured marble and mosaic work, the showroom itself being two storeys in height. The upper part is a study in silver and gold, the gold mosaic of the piers merging in green as they fan towards the ceiling, which is composed of eighty-one coffered panels, the whole being covered with silver metal leaf. Glass stars are let into forty-five of these panels. These stars and the wall brackets are the means of illumination at night. Three other large showrooms are incorporated in the building. The house, Street. On the top floor of the building is a conference hall with a seating capacity for more than eighty people. It will be used for meetings of the company's sales staff, for conferences with Ford dealers and similar gatherings.

IS BROOKLANDS A DEATH TRAP?

QUESTIONS THAT SHOULD BE ANSWERED.

(1) Is the track too small for modern high speeds?

(2) Do too many cars race together?

(3) Should boy drivers be allowed to start with death?

The terrible disaster on the Brooklands motor-racing track, Weybridge, recently, has created a feeling of deep concern throughout England.

One spectator was killed and twenty injured, some of them being seriously maimed, and a great number of women completely broke down following the pitiable scenes witnessed when one of the cars cut a path through a crowd of spectators.

When accidents of this nature occur there is a tendency to conceal the full facts and forget about the unfortunate business as soon as possible.

For a number of reasons the public have a full right to demand a thorough and searching inquiry into the whole question of the conduct of racing on Brooklands track. Brooklands was built as long ago as June, 1907. It was constructed on the estate of the late Mr. Locke King. On the death of her husband the estate passed to Dame Ethel Locke King, who is the present owner.

It was built for a safe speed of possibly a little over 120 miles per hour. The engineer who designed it never thought that cars would travel faster than this speed.

But in twenty-three years the speeds of cars have risen enormously. The modern car attains a speed that directly challenges the safety limit of the track.

The "Double Twelve" Race.

In the Double Twelve Hour race there were about sixty starters. The cars engaged were capable of speeds varying from 90 to 135 miles an hour. The start was a massed one. There was considerable congestion and bunching, especially on the steep railway banking coming out of the finishing straight.

Is the track sufficiently safe for a race in which so many high-speed cars are engaged? Should there be a limit to the number of runners?

Taking part in the race were a number of youngsters and comparative newcomers to big racing. Some of them, in fact, were mere boys. They were mixed up on the track with some of the world's fastest drivers but without their experience, which is so essential in the event of an emergency.

One Hundred Miles an Hour.

They were driving in some cases machines capable of a speed of 100 miles an hour.

(Continued on next column.)

12 OZ. PER B.H.P.

WONDERS OF ROLLS-ROYCE AERO ENGINE.

Further and still more remarkable figures are now available relating to the Rolls-Royce Schneider Trophy engine with which fresh attacks on the world's speed record will be made very shortly. Per brake horse power developed the weight of this engine is 12 oz. only, as compared with between 3 and 10 lbs. for the average motor-car engine. Whereas the normal engine gives 38 b.h.p. per 100 cubic inches of cylinder capacity (or with a supercharger just over 40 b.h.p.), the Rolls-Royce gives 90.

In its standard form this engine is designed to give 825 b.h.p., but the Schneider Trophy version delivers 1,900 b.h.p.! Three factors contribute to this:

(1) Alteration to almost everything except the actual figures for the bore and stroke, which are 6 in. and 6½ in. respectively.

(2) The fitting of a supercharger, the rotor of which does 32,500 r.p.m. at full throttle.

(3) The fitting of a form of air-scoop, the effect of which at nearly six air-miles a minute is very considerable indeed.

Of these modifications probably the last mentioned will be of most interest to the enthusiastic owner-driver, who has often considered the possibilities of an air scoop or, perhaps, has even tried fitting one in his younger days. The difficulty is that on a car the direction and strength of the air intake, is constantly varying. But in the case of aircraft the wind pressure is practically constant in whatever direction one may be flying, and speeds are so much higher. Thus an air-scoop begins to have an appreciable supercharging effect at over 120 m.p.h.—and the Rolls-Royce engine S.6 has already accomplished three times that speed.

"Who employs these youngsters? In the case of firms entering cars, do those responsible take sufficient pains to ensure that the novices they employ are capable of handling high-powered machines? Do the Brooklands authorities make certain that all drivers come up to a required standard of efficiency?"

And finally:—

"Who is responsible for the safety of the public? In this case the meeting was run by the Junior Car Club. The majority of meetings at Brooklands are run by the Brooklands Automobile Racing Club. There is a clerk of the course who does his best to ensure that everything runs smoothly and safely."

But where the public safety is concerned, is it safe to leave matters to private control?

Surely any enterprise with death hanging over it should be under the control of some independent authority with the right of making rules, and also of seeing that they are carried out.

4,000 H.P. SPEED. BOAT.

SIR H. SEGRAVE'S NEW 41 TONS MARVEL.

AEROPLANE TAIL.

A revolutionary idea in speed-boats, a gleaming monster with 4,000 horse-power engines driving a tiny propeller at incredible speed, steered by two rudders at the stern and bow, with streamlined structure of wood, steel, and duralium, and the tail of an aeroplane.

That is a brief description of Miss England II., the amazing new boat in which Sir Henry Segrave intends to attack, on Lake Windermere this month, the world's water speed record of 96 miles an hour held by American.

Sir Henry Segrave recently discussed his plans, and disclosed details of the design of the boat which have hitherto been kept secret.

He described Miss England II., which has cost more than £25,000 to build and is said to be capable of a speed of more than 120 miles an hour as "one of the most unorthodox speedboats yet designed."

"I hope to travel at well over 100 miles an hour," he said, "but until the boat has been tested on the water I cannot say how she will behave. Miss England II. is a revolutionary type of boat, the first of her kind ever built. She has been built for Lord Wakefield at Cowes, and is the design of Mr. Frederick Cooper, with whom I have collaborated."

"She is 40 feet in length and weighs more than 4½ tons. Yet her two Schneider Trophy Rolls-Royce engines, which develop 4,000 horse-power, will be driving a screw only 15 inches in diameter. "This screw will revolve at 12,500 revolutions a minute. You can tell how terrific a speed this is by comparing it with the next fastest speed known, that of Miss England I., which was 6,800 revolutions. Other speed-boats seldom do more than 3,500 revolutions."

"On the water the boat will look rather like the fuselage of a giant racing aeroplane, with her streamlined hull and out-of-the-water tail, which resembles the rudder of a flying machine."

"No other boat has ever been designed in this way, and we hope that this will give us the greatest possible speed."

"We are relying on the great strength of the hull and its inside shield of duralium to withstand the strain of the attempt alone, and, unlike Miss England I., the new boat will not carry a ballast of 3,000 pingpong balls."

Road Transit Problem.

"To drive the engines I shall have two throttle pedals, and two clutch pedals to control, and I should say the experience will be something like driving two racing cars at one time."

"Lake Windermere is the only place in England where the record could be attempted. Getting Miss England to Windermere from Cowes, however, is not going to be easy. She is so big that special permission is necessary to take her by road, and when she does make the journey it will be on a very big lorry by a route which will have to be specially mapped out. Her size makes it impossible for her to negotiate some of the corners on the main road."

MOTOR ROAD TO RUIN.

PROPERTY SOLD TO PAY DAMAGES.

In France, according to the old Napoléon code still in force, a man can be sent to gaol for the non-payment of damages awarded in court.

For this M. Marc Dussaud, a former Member of Parliament, is now in the Sainte Prison in Paris.

M. Dussaud, who did gallant service as an aviator during the war, met with a serious motoring accident at Lyons two years ago.

His car dashed into a group of four persons, one was killed and three others were seriously injured.

He was ordered to pay 24,400 damages to his victims.

To do so M. Dussaud sold all his property, and he is now totally ruined.

He paid all the damages, except in one case.

Creditor Pays for Food.

M. Bonnaud was to receive £680, and M. Dussaud paid him £280, but was unable to complete the amount.

The injured man refused to give M. Dussaud time to pay, and recently applied to the Court to have him sent to prison.

Formerly, a person could be sent to prison for two years for failing to pay damages. Parliament reduced the period to six months, and it is still stipulated that the creditor, to exercise his right, must pay about 30s. a month to the Sainte authorities to supply food to the debtor in gaol!

There are at present six persons in the Sainte Prison who have been unable to pay such damages.

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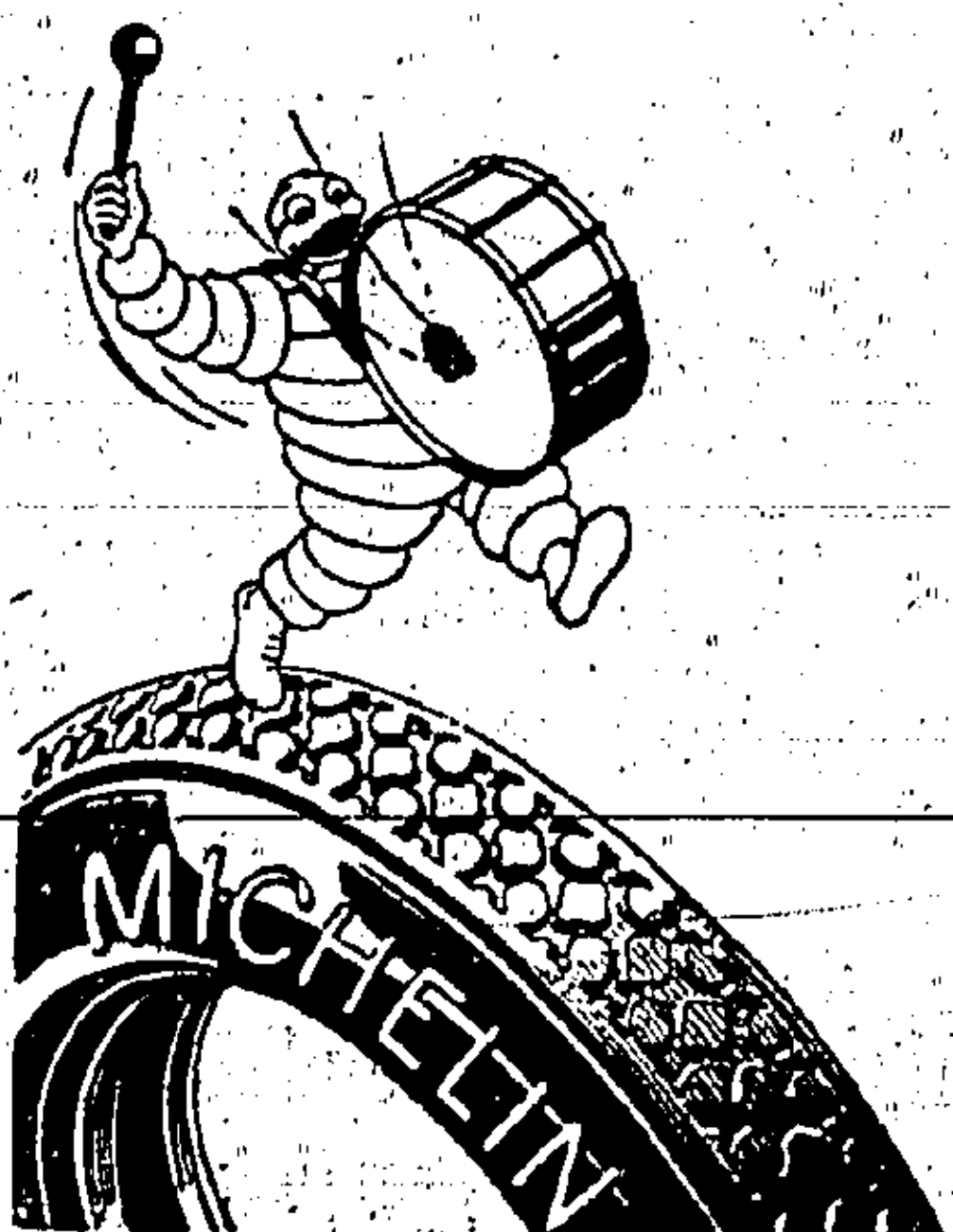
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HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

"What is Jack doing?"
 "We are playing a duet."
 "But he is alone at the piano."
 "I finished a long time ago."

"Dad, why do you always say 'mother tongue' and not 'father tongue'?"
 "Because father is not allowed to speak."

"Come, come!" said the mistress, "surely every girl knows the island the name of which suggests it is inhabited by the male sex!"
 "The Scilly Isles," replied a little voice at the back.

Freshman: "We sure have a fine landlady. She saved me the tenderest part of the chicken when I was late for dinner yesterday."
 Sophomore: "What part was that?"
 Freshman: "The gravy."

Professor: "Are you able to tell what are the effects of heat and cold?"
 Student: "The heat expands and cold contracts."

Professor: "Good! Give me an example."
 Student: "In summer the days are long and in winter they are short."

"I don't suppose you keep anything so civilized as dog biscuits in this one-horse town, do you?" the tourist snarled.

"Oh, yes, stranger," the village merchant responded pleasantly. "Quite a few folks like you come through from the city, and we aim to have everything called for. Have 'em in a bag or eat 'em here!"

A recruit wearing 14's in boots was enlisted in the army. One night he was included in a round-up party, and when the roll was called afterward he was "not at."

"Has anyone seen O'Halloran?" said the sergeant.
 "Sir," said a voice, "he's gone up to the crossroads to turn round."

At an hotel, a little boots, who had only just been engaged, was instructed to take some hot water to a bishop's room, and to be very careful to knock and then say, "It's the boy, my lord, with the water."

The little fellow felt the solemnity of the business so deeply that on the bishop's replying to his timid knock he hurriedly announced: "It's the lord, my boy, with the water."

Little Betty came dashing into the kitchen from the garden and ran, breathless with excitement, to her mother.

"Oh, Mummy," she cried, "do come and look what I've done!"
 Wondering what new mischief the child had got into, her mother followed obediently.

"There," said little Betty proudly, "I pulled up that big weed all by myself!"
 Her mother looked sadly at the only hollyhock in the garden.

"You are strong," she ventured at last.
 "Yes, aren't I?" exclaimed the child more proudly than ever.

"And the whole world was hanging onto the other end of it."

The pale, nervous-looking man was applying for a job.
 "I think I shall be able to suit all your requirements, sir," he said.

The manager shook his head.
 "I'm afraid I cannot take you," he replied. "You see, I'm wanting a single man."

A look of horror appeared on the other's face.
 "But, good gracious," he stammered, "when I came here yesterday I was told you were looking for a married man!"

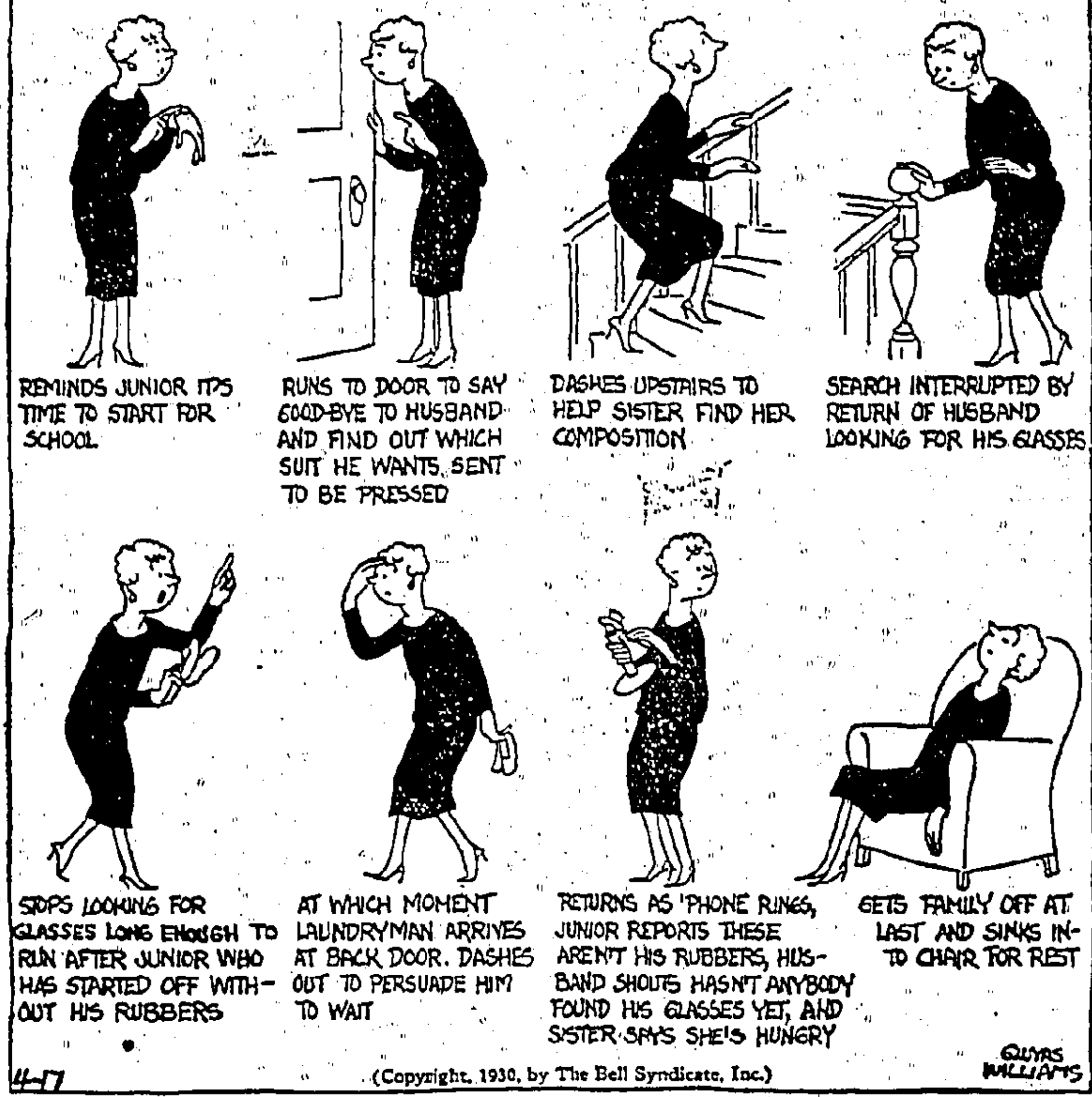
"I'm sorry," said the manager. "It must have been a mistake."

The applicant stepped forward and clutched him by the arm.

"Look here," he gasped, "it's all very well for you to talk like that—but what am I to do? You see, I went straight out and got married!"

SNAPSHOTS OF A MOTHER GETTING THE FAMILY OFF

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



(Copyright, 1930, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

PRINCE'S NEW HOME.

PRIVATE AERODROME, CINEMA AND SPEED CAR.

During the absence of the Prince of Wales on his hunting trip in Africa a new house and a new car has been awaiting him.

The house is Belvedere Fort, at Sunningdale, formerly the residence of Sir Malcolm Murray, Deputy Ranger of Windsor Great Park, and it is to be used as the Prince's week-end "stronghold," where he will be able to escape from his duties for a brief space. The Fort has been renovated inside and out during the Prince's absence, and is now ready for use. Prince George, the Prince's younger brother, is taking up his quarters there and a special suite is being kept for his use. Finishing touches are being put to the Prince's own apartments, which include an up-to-date fully equipped gymnasium.

Private Aerodrome.

A novelty is the private landing ground that has been prepared close by the house, so that the Prince can arrive by aeroplane, step into his car, and drive up the special road straight to his front door.

Special arrangements are being made in one of the rooms for the Prince to give private exhibitions of the wonderful films of lion and elephant hunts which he has taken in Africa. The Duke of Gloucester, the Prince's other brother, is one who is particularly looking forward to seeing the pictures, as, much to his regret, he was unable to accompany the Prince on this expedition.

The New Car.

The Prince's new car was delivered just before he left England, and he was only able to try it out once on the road, when he drove down to Sandringham to say good-bye to the King and Queen. So delighted with its performance was the Prince that he told a friend that he was tempted to take the car to Africa with him.

Ever since he first set up his own establishment, the Prince has never owned anything but British cars, and has usually favoured one particular make. A year ago he was persuaded by Prince George to try a new model built by another British firm with a very big "sports" reputation. Now, however, the Prince has gone back to his old love. The new car is of a design that has not long been on the road, and it is as fast as or faster than Prince George's "sports" model. Its maximum speed is over eighty miles an hour.

The car is a very low built fabric saloon, with no distinguishing marks to indicate that it is a Royal car. The interior is upholstered in dark leather and the driving seat is especially low and comfortable.

(Continued at foot of next column).

SPIRITUAL BEAUTY CULTURE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

In an exclusive interview which he granted to the United Press, Dr. Robinson explained some of his telepathic contentions.

"Few people seem to realize it," he commenced, "but telepathy is the missing link in progress. It is being scandalously neglected by our scientists in spite of its obviously tremendous value. Were it practised to a greater extent than it is, it would solve our telephone difficulties. The telephone is not much use anyway; one in three calls do not materialize. You either get a wrong number, a busy signal or a 'they don't answer' from the operator. All this will be done away with when the world learns to telepathize."

Reviving School of the Prophets.

"But to secure the telepathization of the world," said Dr. Robinson, "the world must be taught telepathy. The only way this result can be achieved," he added, "is by reviving under the name of 'College of Telepathy,' the School of the Prophets, which was founded by Samuel to train the Hebrew Prophets, who were the telepathists of that time."

"The trouble is," continued Dr. Robinson, "the prophets practised purity of thinking and living, and sought perfection by special diet, music, dancing and other exercises. The amazing enhancement of physical beauty by such spiritual training is almost unknown in our modern materialistic times."

Modern men, feared Dr. Robinson, would not be likely to spend the time necessary to beautifying their souls and bodies "even for the sake of telepathy." "The answer is obvious," he concluded; "we must tackle the women. In order to do this, he then explained a bait was needed. What more could one offer to women than the assurance that their beauty would be enhanced by special treatment, which would be provided for by an annex of the College of Telepathy, viz., a Beauty College? This would be provided on the South Coast of England, near Bournemouth. There, surrounded by beautiful Nature, and under the expert guidance of a graduate telepathist, ugly women, if any can be found who will admit to it, may flock and be made beautiful, then telepathic."

While the Prince has been away, Prince George, who is perhaps the most enthusiastic motorist in the Royal family, has been using the car at intervals and, as he expressed, taking the most of it. He has considerable technical knowledge as well as remarkable skill as a driver, and he put the car thoroughly through its paces. Its performance passed even his high standard and he sent glowing accounts of its behaviour to his brother in Africa.

THE SILVER SCREEN.

DO MOTHERS KNOW BEST?

Apparently not, judging by what we saw at the Queen's Theatre yesterday (and to be repeated to-day). The constant reminders of a well-meaning mother as to what her daughter should, and should not, do bring the unhappy girl near to disaster, but eventually everything ends happily.

Madge Bellamy and Louise Dresser as the daughter and mother respectively gave excellent character studies of their well-written parts. The story is rather a pathetic one, especially when the mother realises that, as a result of her constant thwarting of her daughter's ambitions, she brings upon the child she loves a load of care from which death would be a happy release.

A very clever feature of the story is the impersonation by Madge Bellamy of a number of well-known stage celebrities. The theme-song, "Sally of My Dreams," is a very charming number, and is sung by a man with an exceptionally good voice—Barry Norton.

"Be Yourself!"

"When a Woman Loves a Man," "Cooking Breakfast," and "Kick-in a Hole in the Sky" are among the new songs which Fannie Brice sings in "Be Yourself," the all-dialogue United Artists' picture showing at the Queen's Theatre on Thursday.

Billy Rose, the noted song-writer, and husband of Miss Brice, wrote the numbers especially for the picture.

Robert Armstrong, Gertrude Astor, Harry Green, G. Pat Collins, and Budd Fine are in the support-in-cast.

"Good Time Charley."

Helene Costello, sister of Dolores, is featured in "Good Time Charley," the Warner Bros. production which is being shown at the Majestic Theatre, Kowloon, to-day. Warner Oland and Clyde Cook are also featured, and Julianne Johnston, Monique Love, and Hugh Allan are prominently cast. "Good Time Charley" tells the serio-comic life drama of a small town "song-and-dance-man" his trusty pal, and his orphaned daughter, who grows up and triumphs on the stage while her father's star is waning. The pal has kept secret from Charley the fact that the theatrical manager has been the cause of his wife's early death, and Charley is an inmate of the Actors' Home when he learns the truth.

In mad fury he gropes his way to the office of his enemy, and with failing sight, shoots his own reflection in the mirror, hastening to give himself up as a murderer. Complications, swirl and moving tangle the lives of the actors, and the climax is a terrific one. There is a haunting beauty about the character of happy-go-lucky, well-meaning, erring, old Charley as played by Warner Oland, and his changing fortunes are followed with breathless interest.



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SHANGHAI AND THE SILVER SLUMP.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

OPTIMISM IN SPITE OF MANY DISAPPOINTMENTS.

[UNITED PRESS.]

In the midst of the heavy swamp-like atmosphere of one of Shanghai's hottest summers, foreign residents here are bearing a variety of fresh burdens with a philosophy surprising to those who have heard of the intolerance of the "Shanghai mind."

Life in this Far East metropolis has lost much of its old-time savour under present-day conditions. Yet the international population of the port seems disposed to accept vicissitudes with better grace than it took the "good old days" of yore.

Trade difficulties, China's eternal taxes, civil war, encroaching banditry, and a steadily depreciating local currency are among the factors which have given some cause for bitterness during the present season, which is always physically trying, and this year particularly so in a number of other respects.

Summer Holidays.

Built on a mud flat originally, Shanghai stands to-day as a great modern city in appearance, but nonetheless the same undesirable health risk as formerly when the summer season descends. Shanghai is hot, humid, and afflicted—in outlying residential districts at least—with clouds of mosquitoes. In former years it was possible at small expense to go up-river to Kailang and other resorts, but this year the menace of banditry has closed these places to folk who prefer their vacations unmixed with anxiety, and only the coast resorts, Japan, and the Philippines are open.

When travel on any large scale is contemplated, the drop in the value of silver must be taken into consideration. In fact, the silver slump has tightened the day-by-day budget of most Shanghaiers to such an extent as to render summer holidays problematic in any case. Commodity prices have risen steadily, and never a day passes but that the newspapers carry some such item as this:—

"Owing to the drop in exchange, we have been compelled to advance the price for butter by 10 cents per pound, effective at once."

The individual boosts do not count for so much, but when the aggregate "chits" come in at the end of the month, the face of the householder takes on a rueful cast. Imported liquors and other items have advanced one-half or more within recent months, in many cases, and in addition to the exchange slump, the purchaser of a motor-car or any one of several dozen common imported commodities has had for several months to reckon with the not unreasonable, but most unwelcome, new rates of the Chinese tariff.

Importers Hard Hit.

Both foreign and Chinese importers of foreign goods have been hit hard by the silver slump. American exports to China for the first quarter of the present year were 25 per cent. below those of the previous year for the same period, and American Consular officials are conducting an investigation of the situation at the request of Washington; their preliminary impressions are that other nations have suffered similarly. A few years ago the Chinese dollar, or yuan, was far below the two-for-one level; now it takes around three yuan to buy one American dollar, and the future is uncertain and unencouraging. Importers can hardly prosper in such a situation.

The Effects of War.

Warfare in China is so much an old story that its cost and dangers have been discounted in many quarters, yet it is an expensive actuality

hampering both the unification of the country and the conduct of trade. There can be no question but that the present efforts of militarists are altering large areas of the country permanently for the worse. Governor Yen Hsi Shan's erstwhile model province of Shensi is reported to have been saddled with staggering military burdens far beyond the ability of the people to support over any long period. Famine sufferers are deprived, by lack of communications and military activities, of food otherwise available.

And Bandits.

The bandit or so-called "communist" situation appears to be growing worse, creating conditions of anarchy and frightful barbarities over tens of thousands of square miles. Bandit zones are spreading steadily, and within a bandit zone life is apt to be hardly worth living. Cities are periodically raided and often destroyed, cultivation of crops goes on only under great difficulties, and personal liberty and even safety of life is constantly in jeopardy, with no authority toward which appeal can be directed.

Shanghai Hopeful.

All these things have had their physical and moral effect on Chinese and foreign residents in Shanghai, yet the fact remains that Shanghai is far more hopeful, far less bitter, than in the days of crisis in 1927 and 1928. There is almost none of the old hysteria, and the people of the city appear able to face facts and discuss them intelligently—to realize, as it has been said, that they live in China and not in some blessed realm of their own to which the outlying hard-working Chinese owe gratitude and tribute.

Sympathy With the National Government.

Nanking's efforts toward stabilization and national unity have obviously made a profound impression on the foreign business community of Shanghai. The present National Government, bitterly attacked by the Chinese Left as a "Bund Government" of big-city capitalists with no contact with or sympathy for the peasants, is exactly the kind of Government which the Shanghai foreign business-man can understand and appreciate.

Is the West a Safe Guide?

This, then, appears to be the fundamental reason for Shanghai's hope and tranquillity under stress of circumstances which are hard and far from encouraging for the future. Shanghai foreigners feel that China has at last stumbled upon a Government and a governing group which approximates the standards of Western lands. In this very fact some few foreigners find cause for perturbation, feeling that the West is not in all respects a safe guide; but for the mass of foreigners here the position is as stated, and tempers remain cool under summer heat and commercial adversity.

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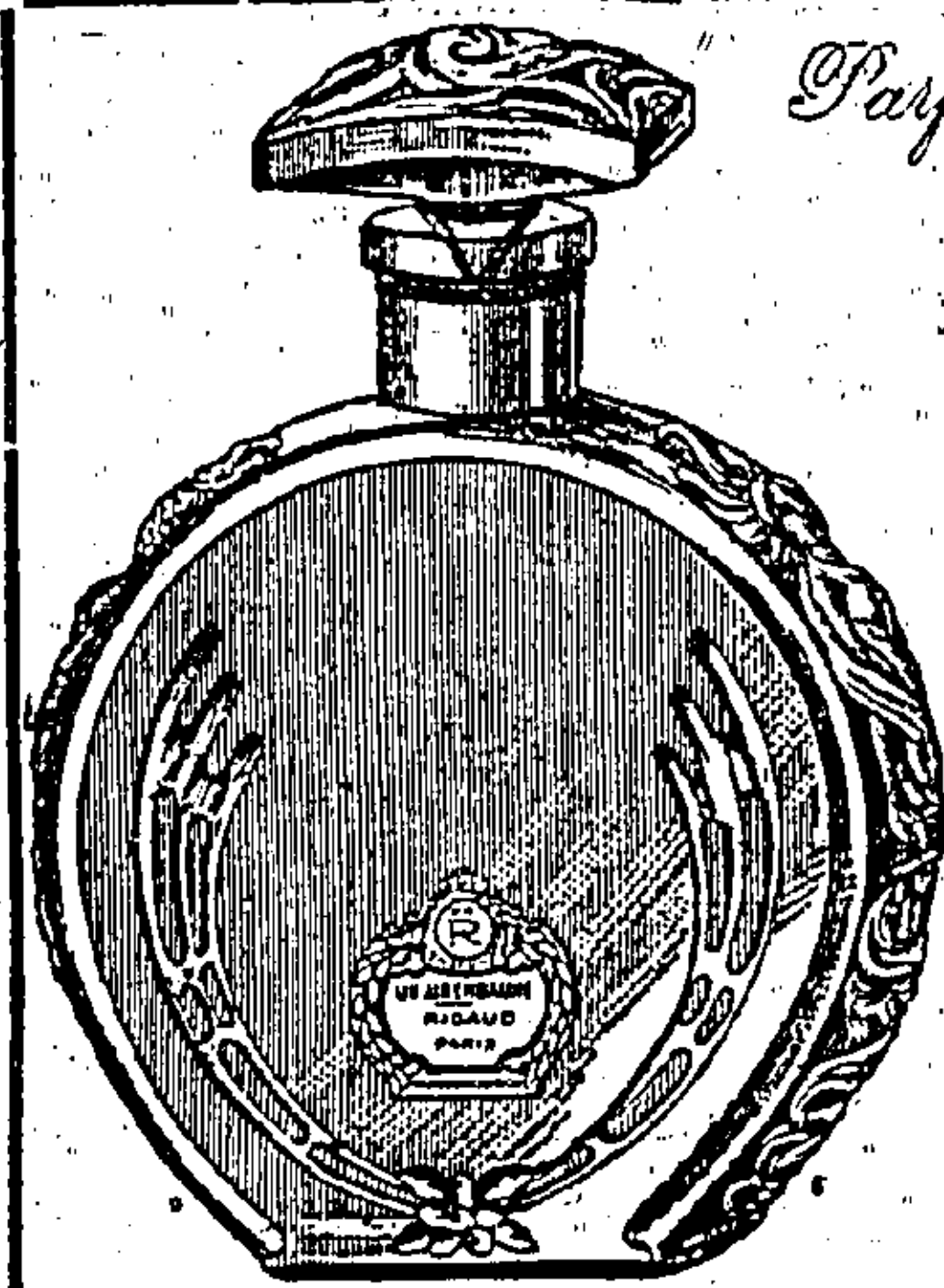
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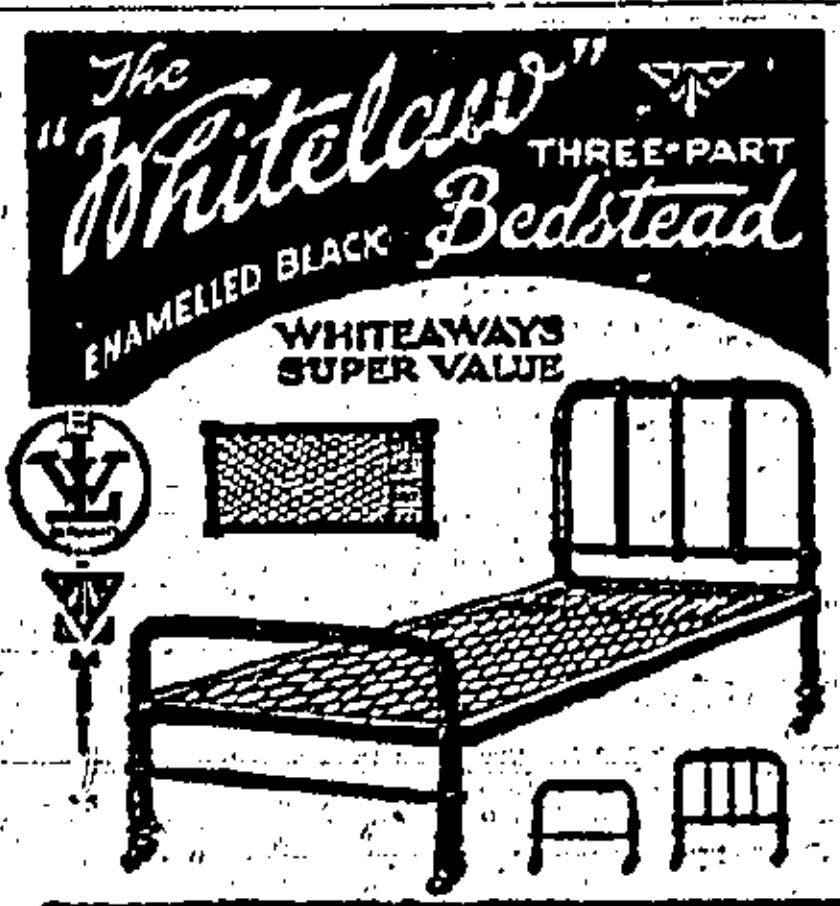
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HOTEL REFRIGERATING INSTALLATIONS.

MR. HACKER SPENDS ANOTHER DAY
IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

RETORT TO SUGGESTION THAT HE WAS BEING
ASKED TRICK QUESTIONS.

A suggestion that Counsel for the defendants was making an attempt to trap him with trick questions was made by Mr. Hacker yesterday at the Supreme Court when his cross-examination by Mr. Potter was resumed. Counsel retorted that he had had to put up with a lot of comment from the witness, but as to putting trick questions, his profession did not permit it.

Mr. Hacker, who was not in good health, was allowed to sit on a chair placed in the witness-box, and he occasionally rose to explain his points. At one time the chair had moved to the extreme edge of the platform. Mr. Potter, noticing the perilous position of the chair, drew Mr. Hacker's attention to the danger, at the same time remarking, "Though we are at arms' length, I would not like to see you down."

A COUNSEL'S RIGHT TO INTERROGATE.

Mr. Hacker, is the refrigerating expert called by the plaintiffs, Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co., who are suing the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., for \$25,385.30 as the balance due for the installation of refrigerating and ice plants. Defendants are counter-claiming for \$140,000.

The case is being heard by the Chief Justice (Sir Joseph Kemp). Mr. H. G. Sheldon, instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Masters, is appearing for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., with Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Messrs. Deacons, are for the defence.

When the cross-examination was resumed, Mr. Hacker was referred back to early March, 1928, when he had said Mr. Brearley, the Hotel engineer, made statements to him about the water which would be used for the condensers.

Mr. Potter: You realise what an important statement you suggest that Mr. Brearley made to you?—I do.

Because the whole success or otherwise of this plant would depend upon the correctness of that statement?—Not the whole, but it was a very important point.

If he goes wrong on his volume and temperature of water, the plant is bound to be a failure?—Yes.

A Daring Statement.

It was rather a daring statement for a person to make who had only just arrived in the Colony and had not even seen the well?—I don't consider that to be a fact.

Why?—Because they had gone into this matter with Mr. Brearley's predecessor and he had data of his predecessor for his use.

Witness continued that he knew that the water was to be obtained from a surface well to which a pump was connected, and Mr. Brearley might have obtained his information from that as he could have obtained the temperature. Though the water supply was important, it was not part of a refrigerating engineer's work to go out and dig wells. In this case the matter of water was left entirely to Mr. Brearley; the one thing witness being clear about was that he was guaranteed a full supply of water at 70 degrees maximum temperature.

Mr. Potter then referred witness to a section of the contract dealing with the condensing water part of the plant, which provided for the water being returned to the well after passing through the condensers. Witness said he did not consider that to be extraordinary, and the suggestion was Mr. Brearley's. The reason for the provision was that the latter was not sure of the capacity of the well.

Mr. Potter: And he told you that?—Yes.

Then what became of his alleged guarantee of 120 gallons a minute?—He had to get it from the well or some other source.

Possibility of a Water Shortage.

So far from Mr. Brearley guaranteeing you a supply of water, he warned you that there was a possibility of a shortage of water?—Yes, but it was not a probability.

Witness went on to say that Mr. Brearley was contemplating using some of the water in the hotel flush system.

If you believed you had a sufficient supply of water guaranteed to you, there would not, so far as the refrigeration plant was concerned, have been any necessity to return this water to the well?—No, there would not have been.

I put it to you, if there was no necessity to return it to the well it was the very last thing you would have desired to do?—Yes, we would have wasted it.

For the simple reason if you return the water to the well, you are returning hot water?—Yes.

If you return hot water to the well, you will reach a point where the well water is so hot that you will render the plant unworkable?—No, you are trying to twist the idea. That water would have had a by-pass.

I put it to you that provisions of this kind were only put in because you contemplated most serious possibilities of a water shortage?—I am not stating that we were not.

Then Mr. Brearley did not guarantee you an adequate supply of water?—Oh, yes he did. Those conditions don't alter the fact that he guaranteed.

An Offer by the Hotel.

Mr. Potter referred witness to a letter written by the Hotel to the plaintiffs in which they blamed the defendants for the failure of the installation and asked them to look into it. Counsel asked if it was not a fair offer on the part of the Hotel to ask the plaintiffs to carry out a test.

Witness: Yes, but I was in the hospital at the time and they did not have any other refrigeration engineer. When I came down, I found the coils had been changed.

Questioned closely on the reply to this letter, witness said that it was written by Mr. Forbes, who was not a technical man.

Mr. Potter: Don't blame the poor man. I put it to you that a business man is just as able to write a letter as a lawyer.

Mr. Hacker: I don't agree.

Counsel put it to witness that there was not a single document in which it was suggested that there were particular statements on which the plaintiffs' case were based. Mr. Brearley had said he would give water of a temperature of 70 degrees and also an adequate supply. Is there any letter?—I think Mr. Forbes made it clear that the Hotel was to blame.

Mr. Potter referred to another letter written by the Hotel putting forward a claim for over \$20,000.

Witness: I don't agree.

In that letter Mr. Hacker, the managing director of the Hotel Company, makes a clear statement that the plant is radically wrong?—Yes, the answer to that letter was that we cannot agree.

"Trick Questions."

Counsel continued his questions on this point, when witness suggested that trick questions were being put to him.

Mr. Potter: I am putting up with quite a lot of comment from you. We don't put trick questions, and our profession does not allow it.

Can you point out any sentence where it is stated that Mr. Brearley made any representations?—Previous letters did.

Referring to a report made by witness himself on the working of the Peninsula Hotel plant, Mr. Potter asked witness specifically to point out where it had been stated that Mr. Brearley had made representations. Witness replied that his report conveyed this intention and the Hotel knew of the verbal arrangements made by witness with Mr. Brearley.

Mr. Potter: You say that the water is warmer than anticipated. Isn't that rather a milk and water way of putting it?—No, I don't think so. When I wrote that letter, I understood they clearly knew they were responsible.

And that is why you did not mention Mr. Brearley's representations?—Yes.

Counsel said that nothing could have been simpler than to state that Mr. Brearley had promised to provide water at 70 degrees temperature and at a certain volume.

Answering other questions on this point, witness said that he had always maintained that the water question was outside his part of the contract. That was stated in the letter.

Mr. Potter: From the reading of that part of the letter, could a person understand that Mr. Brearley had made some representations about the water?—It would suggest that it refers to something because Mr. Brearley and I talked over the matter.

Overloading the Plant.

You made charges of overloading and say that certain representations were made to you. Who made those representations—Mr. Brearley?—Yes, and later Mr. Bourne.

Why did you not do the same thing as in the case of the water?—I did, and I leave it to his Lordship to judge.

Counsel reminded witness that he was entitled to ask questions regarding a letter written by himself and the meaning to be placed on certain passages.

In answer to other questions, Mr. Hacker said that it was Mr. Brearley who wanted the water to come back to the well after passing through the condensers. The suggestion did not come from witness.

Counsel questioned witness as regards the sanitary arrangements at the Hotel and remarked that the return of water for sanitary purposes in the way contemplated was wholly unnecessary.

Mr. Potter: Did you discuss the possibility of a shortage?—Natural.

The running back was one way of avoiding the shortage?—Yes.

That was suggested by you?—No, it was not.

Witness was then questioned on the loads of the plant and was asked to explain how he arrived at the figure of 40 tons refrigeration. He proceeded to give some of the figures in respect of each refrigerating room, when Mr. Potter suggested it would save a lot of witness' time if he prepared a list to be available in the morning.

Counsel humouredly added that Mr. Hacker could sit down at his leisure and prepare the necessary information with a glass of ice water beside him.

Counsel Surprised.

Dealing with the percentages of deduction for loss of refrigeration caused by opening of doors, switching of lights and other causes, Mr. Hacker said that frozen mutton was placed in No. 1 refrigerating room, where the temperature would be 20 degrees, such mutton in its frozen state being 18 degrees at the time it got out of the ship's refrigerator. There would be a slight rise in the temperature of the mutton in its passage from ship to the Hotel room.

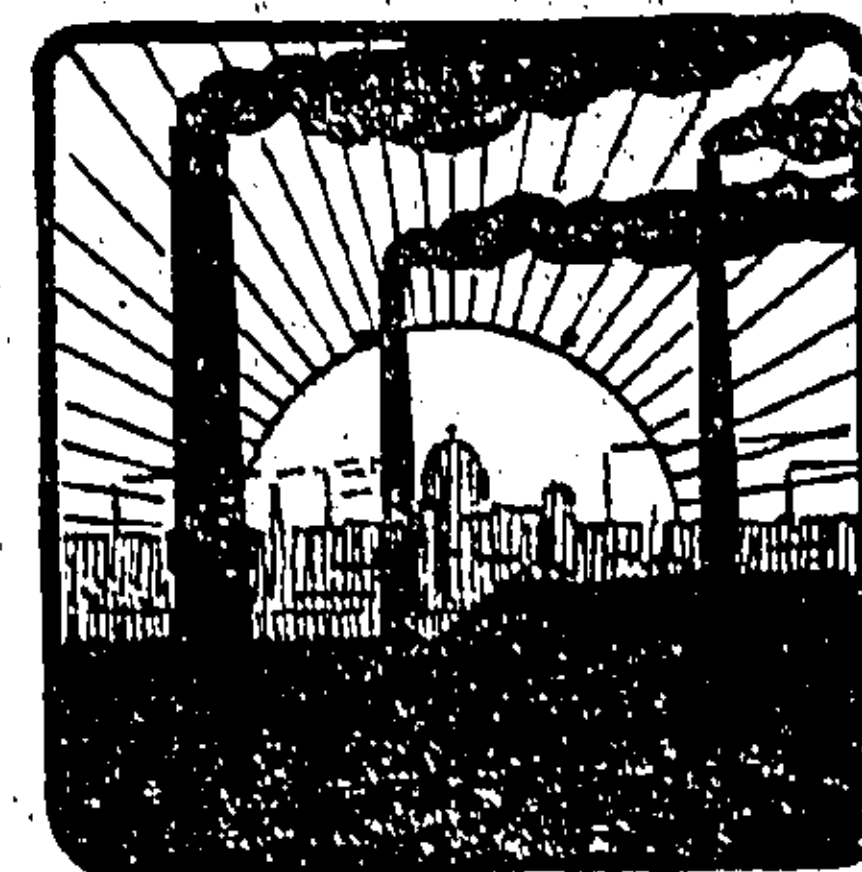
Mr. Potter said that this raised an important point, and he was surprised, as it was the first time he had heard that the room was being used for storing mutton. No mention had been made of this when Counsel for the plaintiffs opened his case.

Mr. Hacker attempted to explain this point, when Mr. Potter remarked, "Let us not wrangle about it; we will do all the fighting tomorrow."

The Court adjourned until 10.30 this morning.

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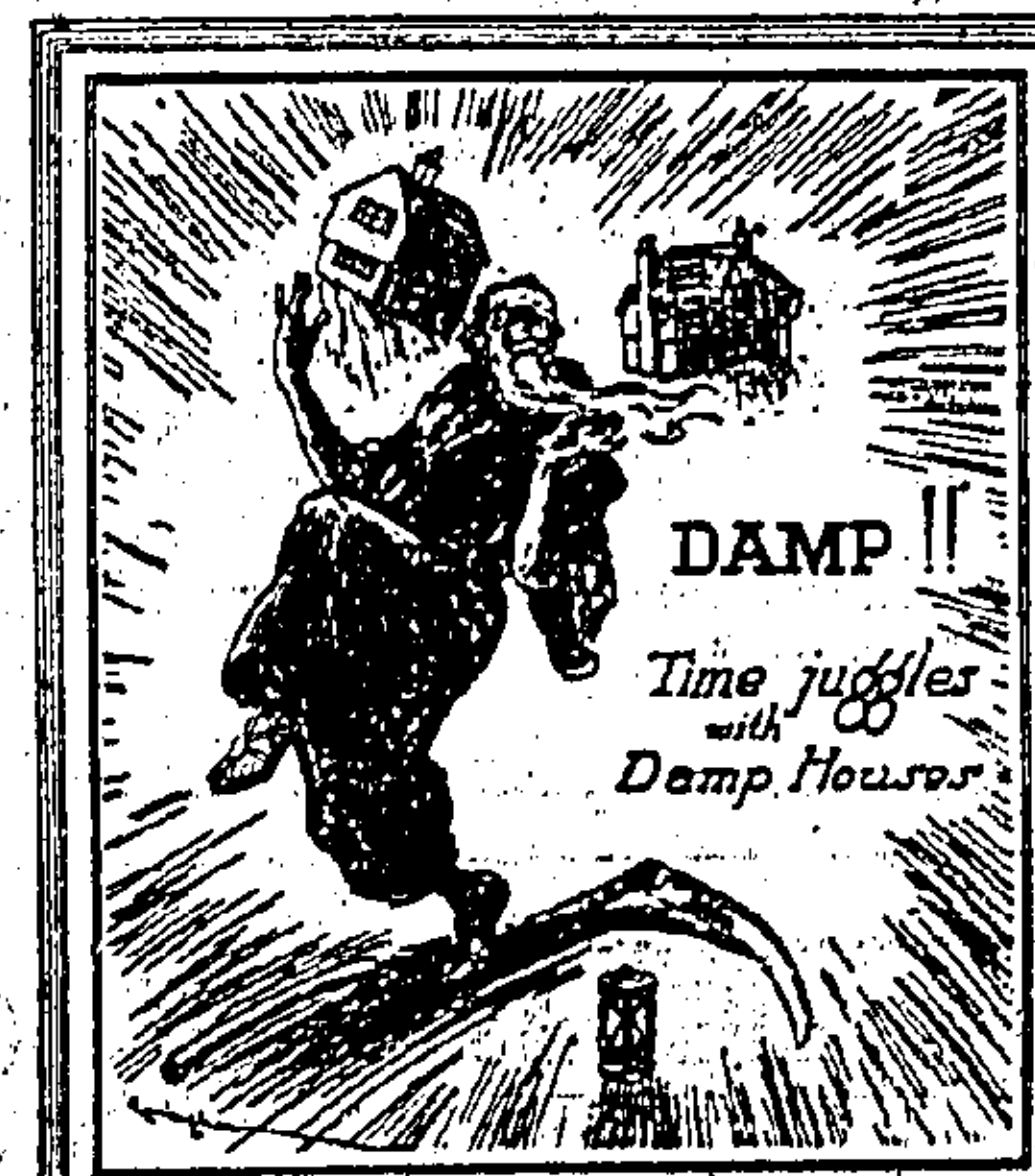
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SANTARY BOARD AND THE LOCAL FLUSH SYSTEM.

SHOULD NOT BE USED AS "LEVER" AGAINST OWNERS OF OLD STYLE HOUSES.

MR. M. K. LO ANALYSES LOCAL ORDINANCE: BOARD'S POWERS CRITICISED.

BUILDING QUESTION NOT WITHIN ITS PROVINCE.

A point of denunciation of the bucket system of removing night-soil was made by Mr. Wong Kwong at a meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday. Mr. Wong drew a picture of the sufferings at the risks borne by those who lived in houses where the water flush system was unknown. T. N. Chau, in seconding the motion, expressed the hope that in the not distant future Hong Kong would be universally provided with a flush system.

The Hon. Director of Public Works, in the course of his speech, said that no Sanitary Board should encourage a retrograde step. He was in favour of supporting Mr. Wong Kwong's motion, excepting that he could not agree with one of the clauses.

He thought that to perpetuate and prolong the life of an old building by allowing a water closet installation before other more important improvements were carried out was a retrograde step.

Mr. M. K. Lo, in the course of a lengthy and interesting speech, pointed out that the Sanitary Board should not exercise their discretion adversely to an owner for the ultimate purpose of inducing an owner to pull down premises which the Legislature allowed him to retain and maintain. He looked forward to the day when Hong Kong will have sufficiently solved its water problem to enable it to give a supply for the universal adoption of the water flush system.

The resolution which was finally decided on was that the Board should not use the permission to install the water closet system as a lever to secure a more hygienic type of buildings, but that it was considered essential to retain full discretion or to decline permission in cases where the installation, in the view of the Board, was open to objection on hygienic grounds.

FULL REPORT OF BOARD'S DELIBERATIONS.

Mr. G. R. Sayer presided at the meeting, and there were also present Dr. G. W. Pope, Medical Officer of Health, Mr. A. R. Wellington, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Mr. M. K. Lo, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, Mr. F. C. Hall, Mr. T. N. Chau, Hon. Mr. H. T. Crossy, Director of Public Works, and Mr. J. Watson (Secretary).

Mr. Wong Kwong Tin proposed the adoption of the following motion:—

"That this Board regrets the necessity for the continuance of the present crude bucket system of removing night-soil and recommends that application for water closets be sanctioned on the following conditions being observed:—

- (1) If premises affected have not been ordered by the Building Authority to be demolished.
- (2) If there shall be (other than in the Peak District) an independent and adequate supply of water for the purpose.
- (3) If the applicant undertakes to comply with the existing regulations as to the manner of construction and maintenance." He said:

In moving this motion, it is my object to obtain from the Board some definite ruling as regards the policy to be adopted towards applications for erecting water closets, particularly where Chinese tenement houses are concerned. It seems that the matter has been left entirely in the hands of a few members who constitute the Water Closet Sub-Committee; and the lack of a definite set of rules to guide them has often brought about complications. Cases have been known where permission to erect water closets has been refused, although the premises concerned, in condition, age, appearance and situation, were identical to those where permission has been granted; and again permission has been granted when the premises in like circumstances has been refused. This factor of uncertainty, dependent perhaps on mood and temperament, should be entirely eliminated. Owners who wish to improve their

property have a right to know what the conditions are before being put to the expense of submitting plans, which may be disapproved for no other reason than that the premises are not up to date. The question is, what is the type of house that will be considered up to date? What is the type of house that will be considered unfit for water closets? When will the bucket system be abolished? I am suggesting that any house, which has not been condemned by the Building Authority as unfit and ordered to be demolished, should be deemed fit for the installation of water closets.

Use of Tap Water.

Clearly where there is not an adequate and independent supply of water and the use of tap water has to be employed, flushing would not be practicable. Tap water at present, at least, has to be conserved for a more useful purpose; hence I am stressing the necessity of providing some adequate and independent supply of water, this proviso not to extend to the Peak District.

Where the manner of construction is concerned and also that of upkeep, the matter is one for experts; and I suggest that the existing regulations, no doubt drawn up on expert advice, should continue to be observed.

There is no denying that the water carriage system is decidedly superior to that of the present bucket system, particularly when epidemics of typhoid and cholera are rife, and unless some strong convincing argument against its use is forthcoming, it must be admitted that the water carriage system ought to be universally encouraged. The sincerity of the Board has been called in question and our deliberations are being closely watched. It has been expressed by the *Hong Kong Telegraph* that the impression given is "that the Sanitary Authorities are setting their faces against any marked change for the better," and the *China Mail* has declared that what is wanted is "concrete evidence that the Sanitary Board is really sanitariously-minded; that it is truly desirous of eliminating in time the dry closet evils," and the *Wa Kiu Tat Pao* declares "that infectious and contagious diseases are likely to spread when receptacles are placed in the kitchen where food for human consumption is prepared."

Perhaps many members of the Board are not quite conversant with the manner of living of most of the Colony's inhabitants and how the bucket system affects them. It is not uncommon to find receptacles under beds and in kitchens close to where food is being prepared.

In the typhoon season, when shutters are closed and when there is never greater need for buckets to be emptied, this antiquated system makes its faults all the more apparent. Without going further into detail, I will only add that apart from noxious gases, flies and possible sources of contamination, the nightly opening of the front door to admit some evil-smelling intruder fouling the atmosphere and caring little for the peace of the household is an experience few members of this Board will relish. It is indeed a sad reflection to find that such a backward state of affairs is allowed to prevail where progress and good government are the watchwords.

Definite Ruling Wanted.

In seconding the motion, Mr. T. N. Chau said:—I beg to second the motion. It is time that this Board got down to some definite principle for the guidance of the Select Committee in considering applications for the installation of water closets. In the mind of an ordinary intelligent person, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin's motion would appear to have covered all the essential conditions upon which any application should be granted, and I submit that, in the interest of public health, it should be the bounden duty of this Board not only to encourage the use of the flush system, but also to insist upon its installation wherever possible.

Hong Kong often boasts of its wonderful development and its remarkable progress in many directions, and yet one still finds the crude bucket system so largely in vogue in the Colony—a system which no progressive city would tolerate. Mr. Wong Kwong Tin has pointed out many serious objections, sanitary or otherwise, against the bucket system, and I am in accord with his reasonings. I do not for a moment say that there may not be some reasons against the installation of water closets in some particular cases, but it behoves us to weigh the pros and cons in each case and choose the lesser of two evils. I sincerely hope that in the not distant future, Hong Kong will be universally provided with a flush system.

The Hon. Mr. Crossy:—The Building Authority can only issue an order for the demolition of a building if it is in a dangerous condition.

In the case of old buildings (on lots purchased prior to 1930), which do not comply with the requirements of section 180 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance with regard to open space improvements cannot be insisted upon until rebuilding is undertaken. To permit modern sanitary fittings in old buildings before they comply with modern requirements with regard to light and air is only prolonging the life of such insanitary buildings.

It is hoped that now that more new houses are available for accommodation, at no distant date all owners of old property will take the opportunity of improving their property so as to make all such houses comply with modern open space requirements.

It is not possible at present to insist on all buildings being fitted with the water flush system owing to the inadequacy of the water supply. Every encouragement is given to water closets to all new houses and all existing buildings, which comply with the open space requirements under section 179 of the P.H. & B.O. where an adequate and independent water supply is obtainable. All applicants must of necessity comply with the regulations as to the manner of construction.

A Retrograde Step.

The particular case which would appear to have led to Mr. Wong Kwong Tin's resolution is the application for W.C.'s to be installed at No. 182, Queen's Road, in which case the rooms of the house are 60 ft. deep and the open air space provided is only 1/11 instead of 1/3 of the built over area. To perpetuate and prolong the life of such a building by allowing a W.C. installation before other more important improvements are carried out is a retrograde step that no Sanitary Board should encourage.

I would suggest that if the Board wishes to pass any resolution with regard to water closet installations, it should make it quite clear that property owners applying for such installations should first see that their property is made to comply with the more rudimentary health requirements with regard to light and air before more modern improvements are applied for.

If and when section 180 of the P.H. and B.O. is repealed, owners of old property would have to comply with modern requirements more in keeping with the practice prevailing in modern cities and rebuild their old insanitary houses to conform thereto.

Mr. Lo's Speech.

Mr. M. K. Lo, in supporting the motion, said:—The jurisdiction of this Board in regard to water closets is derived from section 162 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 6 of 1927. Section 162 (2) reads as follows:—

No person shall, after the 23rd day of June, 1927, construct any water closet or urinal, and no person shall maintain, or allow to remain on any premises owned or occupied by him, any water closet or urinal, constructed after the 23rd day of June, 1927, except with the permission of the Board and of the Colonial Secretary and in accordance with the terms and conditions of such permission.

It is common ground that the usual terms and conditions are stereotyped. They, however, involve this essential requirement, that as regards premises situated outside the Peak area, an applicant must satisfy the Board that there is an independent water supply, i.e., a supply otherwise than from the water mains. The question as to the merits of this exception in favour of the Peak does not arise on this motion. The exception has been accepted, and is being acted on by this Board.

Conflict of Views.

It will thus be seen that section 162 makes no distinction as to the type of house in respect of which permission can be granted. But conflicting views are entertained by members of this Board as to whether permission should be granted in respect of "old type" houses. Some consider that permission should be refused for reasons which may perhaps be summarised as follows:—

"The type of housing existing in any place is an important factor on the general health of that place. Ideal sanitary conditions are incompatible with slums or insanitary houses. In Hong Kong there still remain many houses built before 1903, and these houses, being built before the commencement of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of that year, obviously are not so hygienic as those built in compliance with the new requirements of that Ordinance. It is, therefore, desirable not to encourage the maintenance of this old type of buildings; on the contrary, every legitimate lever should be employed to induce the owner to pull them down and rebuild in accordance with modern ideas. It is known that the presence of water closets in any premises is an enhancement of their value. The granting of permission to install water closets, serves therefore, in effect, to lengthen the life of, and thus to perpetuate, this undesirable type of building.

The other view is that the use of water closets is but one of the modern sanitary conveniences which one should be entitled to have as a right, and not as a privilege. It is argued that a house is fit to be occupied as a dwelling, there is no reason to make any unfair discrimination against it by withholding from it one of the ordinary conveniences of a dwelling house. Section 162 makes no such distinction, and there is no reason why the Board should.

Two Schools of Thought.

I understand that you, Sir, and the Hon. the Director of Public Works, belong to the first school of thought. I should naturally hesitate to differ from such high authorities on a question of this kind. But the principle involved in these divergent views is a very important one. Having given to it the best consideration I can, and having arrived at a definite conclusion, I feel it my duty to say that I differ from the first, and agree with the second, school of thought, and it remains for me to set out shortly my reasons.

Assuming that this Board is justified in using the lever, of refusing permission to install water closets, to prevent the retardation of the rebuilding of these "old type" houses, I remain to be convinced that the means still attain the end. I do not know how many houses there are which were built before 1930. There must be thousands. I do not know how many of these houses can obtain an independent water supply, e.g., from wells. There must be relatively few. If this is so, it is obviously futile to expect that the granting or refusal of permission to install water closets can have any material effect on this question.

In any case, does it follow that because water closets cannot be installed, the owner is therefore more likely to pull down and rebuild? I should have thought not. He would be much more likely to continue to do without water closets. In this case the only result of the Board's refusal of permission is to compel one more household to carry on with the insanitary bucket system.

A Question for Legislature.

My objection, however, to the first school of thought is based on the more general ground that this Board is not justified in using the lever at all, even if the means would attain the end. It seems to me that the question as to what type of houses should be permitted to remain, and what type of houses should be pulled down and rebuilt, forms part of the housing problem, which is for the Legislature, and not for this Board, to decide, although it is within its province to express to the Government its views and recommendations from the point of view of public health. My view is that this question was exhaustively considered by the Government in 1903, and that its conclusions, in the shape of an enactment, bind this Board.

The Government's deliberations resulted in the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903. This Ordinance was based upon recommendations made—and, indeed, as I believe, was drafted—by a great Public Health expert.

The Government, at the time, had to deal with three possible kinds of buildings, namely:—

- (a) Those built before 1903.
- (b) Those built after 1903, but upon land leased from the Crown before that date.
- (c) Those built after 1903, but on land leased from the Crown after that date.

Taking the cases in the reverse order, the Ordinance provides that, in the last case, every house shall be provided with an open space equal in area to not less than one-half of the roofed-over area; in addition to a scavenging lane (Section 179); in the second case, the open area shall be one-third of the roofed-over area, in addition to a scavenging lane (section 180); and in the first case it provides as follows:—

Every existing domestic building shall be provided by the owner with an open space in the rear, by opening out on each storey one-half of the entire space intervening between the principal room or rooms and the main wall at the back of such building as well as the corresponding portion of roof, unless such building is already provided with an open and unobstructed backyard of at least fifty square feet in area; the building must further be provided on every storey with a window of at least ten square feet superficial area opening into such open space—Section 175 (1).

I understand that the effect of this requirement is that a house built before 1903 must be provided with open space which, in practice, comes to about one-third of the roofed area (but without the addition of a scavenging lane), unless it has an open backyard of at least fifty square feet.

This Board can, under sub-section (4), grant modifications and exemptions.

(Continued on Page 10.)

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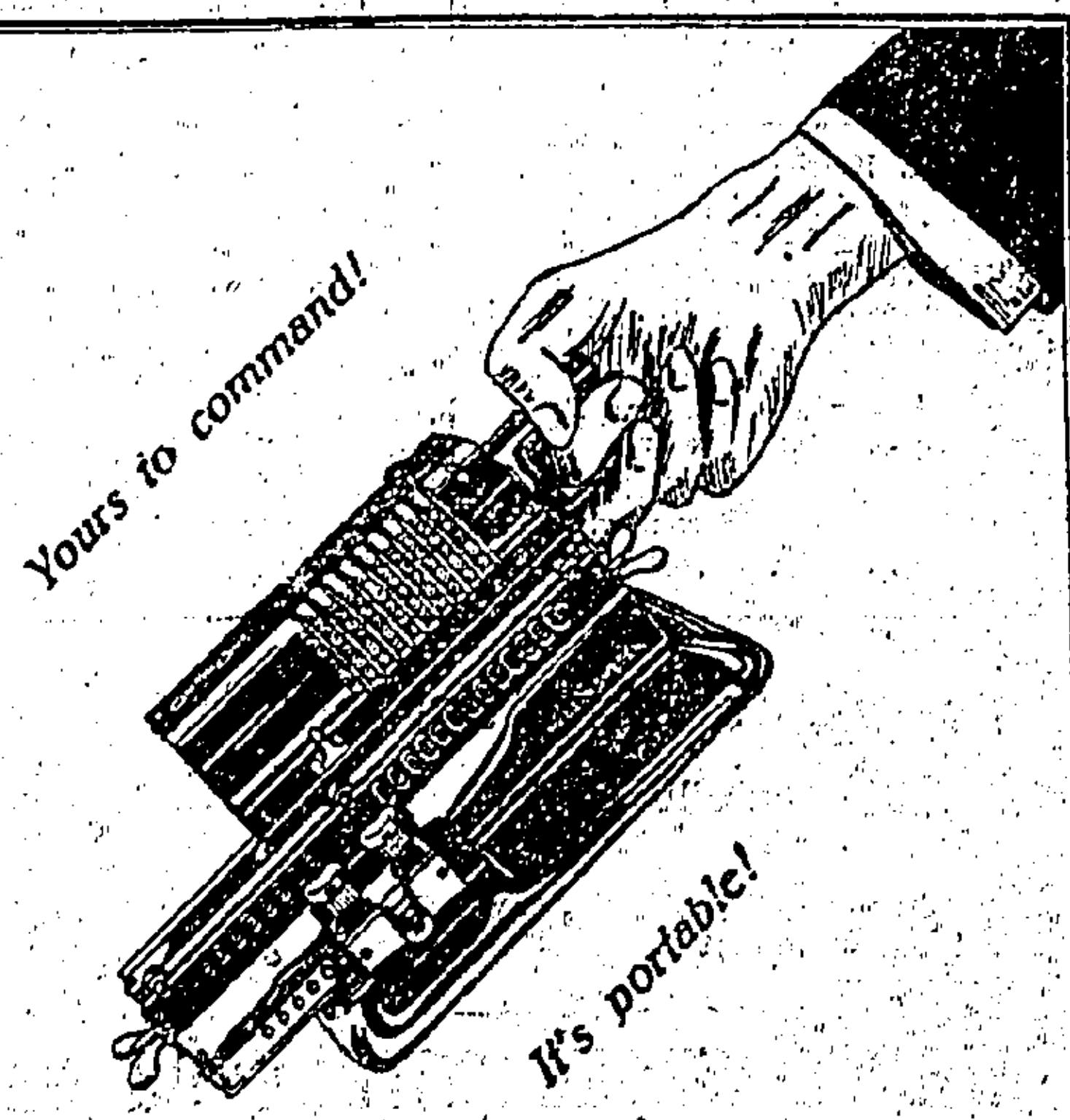
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ARE YOU FROM ENGLAND? ABSOLUTELY. THEN WE'LL HAVE ANOTHER WELL; ST. GEORGE FOR ENGLAND YES, AND ST. PANCRAS FOR SCOTLAND
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD
AND
MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

A COMBINED MEETING will be held at the GUILD OFFICES, 67, Des Vaux Road, Central (David House), TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 11th JUNE, 1930, at 5.00 P.M.

All Members are requested to attend.
T. T. LAURENSEN,
Branch Secretary.
[9523]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

SIXTH EXTRA RACE MEETING.

THE SECOND DAY of the MEETING has been fixed for SATURDAY, 14th JUNE, 1930, at 2 O'Clock P.M.
First Sadding Bell: 1.30 P.M.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
[9524]

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at EXCHANGE BUILDING, Des Vaux Road, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, 21st JUNE, 1930, at 11.30 A.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th JUNE, 1930, to 21st JUNE, 1930, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. W. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 7th June, 1930. [9520]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the HONG KONG HOTEL, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, the 14th JUNE, 1930, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th APRIL, 1930.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th DAY of JUNE, to SATURDAY, the 14th DAY of JUNE, 1930, Both Days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 4th June, 1930. [9502]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., PEDDER STREET, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th JUNE, 1930, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th JUNE to 2nd JULY, 1930, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 29th May, 1930. [9431]

HONG KONG TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd JUNE to the 30th JUNE, 1930, Both Days inclusive.

Dated this 22nd Day of May, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
W. L. MCKENZIE,
Secretary.
[9500]

Two most excellent text-books on the Royal and Ancient Game. By H. B. Martin.

PICTORIAL GOLF . . . \$7.50

WHAT'S WRONG WITH YOUR GAME: \$8.50.

"One picture," says the Chinese proverb, "is worth ten thousand words," and one of H. B. Martin's golf pictures is worth a dozen pages of wordy explanation. This original idea of teaching golf by diagrams is generally credited to H. B. Martin, who some fifteen years ago began to present in graphic form the teachings of the professional. All phases of the game are covered; no problem or situation with which the amateur or experienced golfer may find himself confronted has been overlooked.

"Pictorial Golf" contains practical instruction for the beginner.

"What's wrong with your game" gives constructive advice to golfers on their personal faults in playing the game.

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(Incorporated in Hong Kong).

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LIMITED.

PAYMENT OF INTERIM DIVIDEND ON SHARES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1930.

THE Board having declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Shilling Per Share, Free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th JUNE, 1930, Holders of Bearer Shares and Holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares will be paid their Dividends on presenting Coupon No. 37 of the Bearer Shares and Dividend Warrants to Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin—

THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA,
THE BANQUE PARISIENNE D'ETABLISSEMENT.

Payment will be made in Dollars at the Buying Rate of Exchange of the Day.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

P. C. YOUNG,

Notiz.—This Dividend is payable on the issued Capital (including the 500,000 Bonus Shares to be issued by Resolution of the Company passed on the 18th December, 1929) of 1,900,000 Shares. [9518]

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.30 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone remains over Japan and the depression over Western China.

Local Forecast:—S. and S.W. winds; moderate; cloudy; showery.

BIRTHS.

GOHSTAND.—On June 5, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. GOHSTAND, a daughter.

CAMPBELL.—On June 4, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. DAVID CAMPBELL, a son.

MARRIAGES.

ISAAC-TOGO.—On June 4, at Shanghai, JASON JOSEPH ISAAC to MOZELLE, daughter of the late A. I. H. and Mrs. TOSO.

SANT-RAHE.—On June 3, at Shanghai, CORNELIUS STEPHANUS SART to HERTRA MARGARET, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. RAHE of Shanghai.

STANDAGE-O'DRISCOLL.—On June 5, at Shanghai, HENRY EDWARD STANDAGE, O.B.E. of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., to DOROTHY MARGARET O'DRISCOLL (nee Mancell).

WALTER-MCCANDLESS.—On June 4, at Shanghai, JOHN BRITAIN WALTER, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM WALTER of Guernsey and ENID, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. L. MCCANDLESS.

DEATHS.

MALINOVSKY.—On June 5, at Shanghai, KARL, son of Mr. and Mrs. KARL MALINOVSKY, aged 9 months.

MOSES.—On June 4, at Shanghai, M. J. MOSES.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. 30951.

Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. 24511.

London Office: 53, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, June 11, 1930.

UNSTABLE "STABILITY."

It is not our intention to enter upon any controversy as to who first thought of the "double accountancy" plan for stabilising the dollar. The circumstances relating to the presentation of such a scheme to us were personally explained by the Editor of this paper to the South China Morning Post on June 2, and it is with regret that we note the publication by our contemporary of an innuendo that our correspondent had made use of another man's idea. That we know is not the case.

The originator of the plan published in the Morning Post for some reason has given that journal the benefit of his comment and criticism upon an editorial article which appeared in the Daily Press, and upon some objections to the stabilisation plan which was published in our columns. Having unjustly and quite unnecessarily implied that the scheme published in (but not endorsed by) the Daily Press was a re-hash of his own stabilisation plan, he deals with the objections which appeared in these columns, not one of which he meets satisfactorily. Merely to describe questions as "rather amusing," "nonsense," and "childish arguments" does not constitute an answer to those questions, though it does create a sort of verbal smoke-screen behind which the issue raised may be evaded.

The Morning Post's commentator, in reply to our statement that a dollar fixed at two shillings would increase the cost of the services rendered by this Colony, says, "the proportion of increase in wages is very small compared with the value of our imports and exports." Evidently we must once again point out that the trade handled in Hong Kong is not "our" trade at all, but China's. The imports and exports passing through this Colony

every year are not "ours," any more than the baggage carried from one steamer to a hotel, and then put on board another steamer, is the property of the porter who carries it. "We" do not raise or manufacture the produce and goods exported from Hong Kong, nor do "we" consume the vast quantity of commodities imported into the Colony. "We" do the work for China, which the hotel-porter does for the traveller. "We" do the fetching and carrying and storing incidental to a large proportion of China's trade, and for those services "we" are paid, but the things "we" fetch, carry, and store are not "ours." If the dollar is fixed at 2s., the cost of "our" services will be increased (in the present state of the silver market) in direct proportion to the value of the goods handled on behalf of China. In other words, the hotel-porter will want 2s. instead of the 1s. 3d., he has been taking in return for his services, which means that the traveller must pay the extra ninepence, carry the baggage himself, or look to the hotel proprietor to increase the porter's wages. We leave friends and critics to fix the identity of the porter's employer.

The replies published in the Morning Post to the objections to the stabilisation scheme appearing in the Daily Press do not meet the points raised at all. Space will not permit of dealing with them all, so let us take the first on the list:—

A. has money invested in local public companies which gives him \$5,000 a year or \$500 a month. He has always kept within this \$500, spending, say, 80 per cent. of his income. On July 1 he draws his usual \$500. His investments being in the old dollars the money he draws will be in those dollars. His monthly expenditure of \$400, however, becomes doubled, since all servants, shopkeepers, rent, and other expenses have to be paid in the new "F.V." dollar. He finds the change costs him \$300 more than he draws, whereas before he could save \$100 per month.

We are told that this question is already answered "inasmuch as I have provided that all companies charge in the new currency and pay in the new currency both salaries and dividends." Very good, then our point is proved—that the services rendered by Hong Kong to China are going to be more expensive. It is admitted that, with a dollar fixed at a figure high above its silver value, a Hong Kong shipping company will be charging increased freight-rates and passenger fares; that a Hong Kong shipyard will be increasing its estimates for building and repairing ships; that every Hong Kong commercial and industrial establishment will be charging more for its services, whatever they may be, when (and if) the new standard of currency is adopted. But this "does not seem to affect the situation very much," says the advocate of stabilisation, looking at the enormous total of "our" imports and exports. In our opinion it will affect Hong Kong's position vitally. If similar services can be obtained elsewhere for 1s. 3d., who will pay 2s. simply because "Hong Kong has seen fit to raise the remuneration required for its services? There is no doubt the dollar used in this Colony can be stabilised, but if it is then, we must face the consequences in doing business with a country whose currency is established on a silver basis, and which fluctuates considerably.

"The value of our imports and exports" has nothing to do with the question. The crux of the matter is that a dollar fixed at 2s., when the silver market is depressed as it is to-day, means that Hong Kong must automatically increase its charges for services rendered in the handling of Chinese trade. This Colony lives, not upon "our" imports and exports, but upon China's imports and exports handled in Hong Kong. To picture this Colony as "the financial hub of the whole of China," and to imagine prosperity for Hong Kong "beyond the dreams of the most optimistic," are pleasing enough phrases, but we confess our inability to see things in such a rosy light. The situation, as we see it, is quite different.

We see just a small island off the coast of China where, under the British flag, there is peace and order in marked contrast to the unrest and disorder on the mainland a few miles away. This small island is a very convenient place for the trans-shipment of inward and outward cargoes, for the storage of goods, for the building and repairing of ships, and for the transaction of the hundred and one operations associated with international trade. It is, in our opinion, most important that charges for those services should operate on a sliding scale in sympathy with the fluctuations in silver currency values which take place on the mainland we serve.

True, the dollar might be ignored entirely, and we could use pounds, shillings and pence for local currency, converting these figures into dollars when quoting prices to prospective Chinese customers. But would the advantages of this very definitely fixed currency compensate for the trouble and inconvenience arising from a revaluation of all local securities, investments, and property? It has been asserted that the shares of local companies listed on the Stock Exchange amount in value to 577 million dollars—not so many pounds, francs, yen, or marks, but definite Hong Kong dollars. These companies have huge reserves in dollars; they have land, buildings, and other movable and immovable property which is valued in Hong Kong dollars. People have invested dollars in these various enterprises, and they receive dollars in dividends—wherein lies their grievance? To convert all these investments and securities into pounds, shillings and pence would be an appalling task—and to what end? The currency of the country which Hong Kong serves would continue to fluctuate, and the prosperity of this Colony would continue to vary precisely in proportion to the variations of China's prosperity.

An object 270 miles distant from the camera has been photographed, according to an announcement made by the War Department in Washington. The picture was one of Mount Ranier, and was taken by Captain A. W. Stevens, of the Army Air Corps, while in flight 20,000 feet above Crater Lake, Oregon. Crescent Lake and Diamond Park appear in the foreground, the Three Sisters are shown 125 miles away; then Mount Jefferson 175 miles distant, Mount Hood 200 miles, and finally Mount Ranier. The previous photographic long-distance record was 227 miles.

★ Local Notes and Events ★

His Excellency the Governor has honoured the Society of St. George, Hong Kong, by consenting to become Patron of the Society.

It is gratifying to record that the Medical Officer of Health has returned a clean bill for the three days ended on midnight of June 9.

The second public band concert which was to have been given to-night at the Kowloon Football Club has been postponed till next Wednesday.

Two coxswains were each fined \$25 by the Marine Magistrate for failing to screen the port and starboard light of their respective vessels.

The coxswain of a motor boat was fined \$10 by Comdr. Hole yesterday when he was charged with failing to stop when called upon to do so by the police.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending May 24 amounted to 115,950 tons, and the sales during the period to 111,103 tons.

For making fast to the s.s. Tiliwong whilst the vessel was under way without first obtaining permission from the master, the coxswain of a motor boat was fined \$10 by the Marine Magistrate yesterday.

From an advertisement in another column readers will note that the second day's racing of the Sixth Extra Race Meeting has been fixed for June 14 commencing from 2 p.m. The first saddling bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m.

★ News and Views ★

A "White Slave" traffic ring of vast proportions has been discovered by the Argentine police, which alleges that the ring maintains a regular market. The majority of the victims of the traffic, it is stated, are transported from Europe on forged passports obtained in Berlin and cities of Poland. These victims are bought and sold for from £50 to £125 each and the ring is declared to control the activities of 1,500 "white slaves." One of the alleged victims appeared in court recently and revealed that she had been subjected to unmentionable cruelties. After police investigations, 120 persons alleged to be "white slave" traffickers have been identified, and of these nine have been arrested.

The brain of Dr. Nansen, the famous explorer, who died recently, has been taken from his body and will be preserved at the University of Oslo where it will be studied by scientists.

M. Alain Gerbault, the lawn tennis champion and yachtsman, who sailed round the world alone, will soon sail away from civilisation again. He has arrived in Paris to see to the building of a new ship, which is to take him to the South Seas for good. It is his determination, he declares, to live among the islanders of the Pacific and not to come back to the modernist world. His new boat will be somewhat smaller than the Fire Crest, in which he sailed round the world, but it will be stronger and more comfortable. It will be of about 10 tons. On his trip he will be alone, as he was in his previous voyage. He hopes to start towards the end of the year.

The Home Secretary states that last year 27,552 motoring offences of driving recklessly, negligently, at a speed or in a manner dangerous to the public became known to the police in England and Wales; 24,260 of these offences were dealt with by prosecution and resulted in 23,078 convictions.

Fireproof clothes for airmen and fireproof wings for their machines are to be introduced in the Royal Air Force. It is expected that as a result the tragic roll of deaths following airplane crashes will be reduced to a minimum. A cheap and easily made fireproofing solution has been discovered for treating clothes and other fabrics. It is a mixture of borax and boric acid, and is said to be so effective that, when a four-ounce cotton fabric was treated, it could not be ignited by a naked flame.

Plans for a non-stop flight from Detroit to Budapest in June by Lieut. Magyar, an Austrian, are nearing completion. He intends to conquer the Atlantic in a Lockheed Sirius monoplane—like the craft in which Colonel Lindbergh made a transcontinental speed record recently. Magyar's proposed route would make a record non-stop flight from New World to Old.

American naval vessels are to be equipped with "ray" apparatus. Most of the large American men-of-war have had plans for silent films for some time.

Despite a st which read, "Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Returned," the ticket-seller at a circus in the mty town of Thetford Mines, Quebec Province, declined to refund 10-cent admission fee to a dissatisfied patron. A riot ensued. One of the alleged victims appeared in court recently and revealed that she had been subjected to unmentionable cruelties. After police investigations, 120 persons alleged to be "white slave" traffickers have been identified, and of these nine have been arrested.

Prehistoric antlers have been discovered at a depth of 50 feet near Duderst, Hanover. The excavation was carried out under the direction of professors of Göttingen University. It is suggested that the antlers were 300,000 years ago.

A few robot booking clerk has appeared at Victoria Underground station, London. This ticket machine, which not only gives tickets, but also rattles out any necessary change, is the first of its kind to appear in Britain and is the result of two years of experimenting by a Bristol firm. This particular machine, which deals with 3d. tickets, will be followed shortly by others at various points in the metropolis. When a passenger has only small silver, he places his 6d. or 1s. in the slot provided and out comes a ticket with the 3d. or 6d. change. Half-pennies can also be used in the new machine.

Successful wireless telephone tests between Sydney and Chile, by way of London, were conducted recently. The Post Office in Sydney announced that telephone connection with both Chile and Uruguay was made by way of London, Madrid, and Buenos Aires. The tests are being continued, with a view to establishing a world-wide wireless telephone service from Australia.

"Bachelor of Housekeeping" is a new suggested degree for Chicago University girls expert in dishwashing, cooking and sweeping. Dr. Kazel Kyrk, Professor of Household Economics at the university, said: "It is up to us to put housework as a career on a dignified and professional basis."

During the big golf match at Sandwich recently a bit of history was made for St. George's and the Walker Cup. Roland Mackenzie's second shot dropped in the pocket of a spectator in the crowd around the 18th green. The man stood still, the referee came up with the American player. The ball was dropped by Mackenzie where the spectator had been standing, and no penalty was incurred.

The sailing of H.M.S. Hermes for the North has been delayed until to-day.

Mr. G. P. Daswani, Managing Director of Messrs. Lalchand & Gagdandas, has been awarded the degrees of B.M.D. (Doctor in Homeopathic Medicine) and H.M.B. (Bachelor in Homeopathic Medicine) from the Oriental College of Homeopathy of Calcutta. Dr. Daswani is a keen business man and intends to continue his business career. His object in getting this qualification is to serve the poor people in the villages of India who cannot possibly afford to pay the high fees of the doctors. Dr. Daswani expects to fulfil his object when he goes back to India in the near future.

Looking Back 25 Years.

June is always a wet month in Hong Kong, but seems to have brought more than our usual amount of rain so far. Over 15 inches of rain has fallen since the 1st. For the whole month of June last year the rainfall was 19.94 inches. In 1903 it exceeded 25 inches in June. —Hong Kong Daily Press, June 12, 1908.

Looking Back 50 Years.

The general agents of the China Sugar Refining Company have decided to issue debentures for \$300,000, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and redeemable at par in 1935, to meet the cost of the acquisition of the property known as the Oriental Sugar Refinery, Wanchai, the distillery at East Point, and the Sugar Refinery now in course of construction at Swatow. The bonds will be of \$500 each, and the numbers falling to be paid-off will be drawn for periodically. —Hong Kong Daily Press, June 11, 1930.

INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS SURVEYED.

REPORT UNANIMOUS ON ALL MATTERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 9.

The first of the two volumes has been issued of the eagerly-awaited report of the Indian Statutory Commission, presided over by Sir John Simon, P.C., which was appointed two years and a half ago to investigate matters relative to the extension of self-government in India.

The document, comprehensively surveys the economic and political conditions in India.

Although the present volume of the report has the greatest interest, higher importance attaches to the second volume, which will be published on June 24. It will contain the Simon Commission's recommendations.

No Dissenting Minute.

The fact that the seven Commissioners appointed were representative of all political parties, and that the whole of the report, in their own words, "is unanimous in all fundamental matters and without a dissenting minute," makes it an historic paper of the weightiest order. The Commissioners travelled 21,000 miles in the course of their investigations.

Indian-European Equality.

The Indian report recognises that among all educated Indians there is an expression of the demand for equality with Europeans, and a resentment against any suspicion of differential treatment.

Indian Nationalist Movement.

It would be a profound error to belittle the Indian Nationalist movement, for, while it was true that it directly affected the hopes of a very small fraction of the Indian population, nevertheless it concentrated all the forces roused by an appeal to national dignity and national self-consciousness.

Unworkable Theory of Dyrarchy.

Among the outstanding subjects discussed by the Commissioners was the unworkable theory of Dyrarchy—the system under which Ministers were partly responsible to the Provincial Legislatures and partly to the Governor-General.

Future Army Arrangements.

Other important subjects discussed in the report include the very difficult question of the future Army arrangements in India in connection with such problems as the constant menace of the North-West Frontier; the use of British soldiers in suppressing communal riots; the question of martial races; the Indianisation of the Army; the relationship of the Indian States to the paramount Power; the stumbling block caused by Hindu and Moslem rivalry; the question of communal representation where either preponderate; and the complications of the caste problem.

Child Marriage.

A chapter on women refers to the gathering force of the movement against child marriage and the growing feeling against purdah (the custom of wearing a veil over the face); and the increasing participation by women in public affairs. The Commission is apparently strongly impressed by arguments for the separation of Burma from India.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSIA, June 9.

After an inquiry lasting two and a half years, the Indian Statutory Commission, on which all three political parties are represented and over which Sir John Simon presided, has submitted a unanimous report.

It was appointed to inquire into and report upon the working of the system of Government, growth of education, and the development of representative institutions in British India.

The Commissioners travelled about 7,000 miles on a preliminary visit and about 14,000 miles on the second visit. They received numerous deputations and collected from the Provincial Governments and other sources a vast amount of memoranda and material which are being published in supplementary volumes.

Eight out of the nine Provincial Legislatures appointed committees to collaborate with the Commission and the Viceroy appointed an Indian Central Committee, composed of members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, for the same purpose.

In the Governor's provinces all conferences of the Statutory Commission, Indian Central Committee and Provincial Committee sitting together.

The report is in two volumes. Volume I now issued occupies over 400 pages and discusses the conditions of the problem existing in constitutional structure, working of the reformed constitution administrative and judicial system, the

system of public finance, growth of education in British India and public opinion in India.

The second volume, dealing with future developments and giving the present Commission's conclusions and recommendations, will be published on June 24.

This method of issuing the report was chosen by the Commissioners to permit a survey of problems to be digested before their recommendations were judged. A conference of the representatives of British India and Indian States, called on Sir John Simon's suggestion after the publication of the report, will take place in London on October 20.

Goal of British Indian Policy.

Discussing the prescribed goal of British Indian policy the Commissioners state: "On the one hand progressive realisation of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the British Empire is a fixed object, to the attainment of which, in co-operation with the Indian peoples themselves, British policy stands pledged, and obstacles in the way cannot be treated as defeating that object or as affording discharge from its pursuit.

They are of so formidable a character that no opinion as to what should now be done is worth anything at all until they are duly appreciated. But whatever the obstacles, the object stands as the declared goal of British Indian policy.

On the other hand it is equally part and parcel of the pronouncement of 1917 and 1919 that progress in the attainment of this avowed object can only be achieved by successive stages, that the time and manner of each advance can be determined only by Parliament upon whom the responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples. A decision as to the immediate future must largely depend upon a just estimate of the results and consequences of the steps already taken.

Our own task is not to decide, but to report to the King Emperor and to Parliament. In the steps that will follow before a decision is reached there will be a full opportunity for a contribution of views of every section of responsible and representative opinion in India.

Dealing with the conditions of the problem, the Commissioners survey India's vast size and varied population, its conglomerate of races and religions, its social divisions, its economic circumstances, its growing political consciousness and the position of the army in India.

"In spite of the eagerness with which political India is embracing the modern ideas of Government, the ancient social system of Hinduism, which has evolved a rigid compilation of innumerable castes from the Brahmin at the top to the Pariah at the bottom, continues to control the lives and thoughts of more than two hundred out of three hundred and twenty millions of the population with a persistence and authority undreamed of in the Western world."

A sense of unity is growing, but it is largely the outcome of the most recent stage of India's history, during which the influence and authority of British rule over the whole area have made it possible to speak of India as a single entity.

This tends to obscure to the casual observer the variegated assemblage of races and creeds which make up the whole. Two other influences making for unification are the prevalence of English as a general means of communication among the educated men in India and the growth of a passionately determined among the politically minded classes of all Indian races and religions to assert and uphold the claim of India as a whole to its due place in the world. It would be a profound error to allow geographical dimensions or statistics of population or complexity of religion and caste and language to be of little significance in what is called the Indian nationalist movement.

True it is that it directly affects the hopes of a very small fraction of the teeming peoples of India. True it may be that some leaders do not reflect the active sentiments of the masses of men and women in India who know next to nothing of politicians and are absorbed in pursuing the traditional course of their daily lives.

But the movement is not confined to numbers as compared with the whole. public men of India are clamouring for the national movement, and in India the nationalist movement has the essential characteristics of all such movements in concentrating all the forces which are roused by an appeal to national dignity and national self-consciousness.

(Continued on next column.)

JAPAN'S NAVAL CHANGES.

ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TO-DAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, June 10.

The naval changes telegraphed yesterday have been officially announced.

Replacement of Admiral Kato Expected.

Although official confirmation is not obtainable, it is persistently reported that the early replacement of Admiral Kato as Chief of the Navy General Staff by an officer more amenable to the views of the Cabinet may be expected.

It is understood that the Cabinet, especially Admiral Takarabe, are anxious to make the change in order to curtail Admiral Kato's ability to fight the ratification of the London Treaty.

SERIOUS RIOT EXPLAINED.

BRITISH SOLDIER ACCIDENTALLY SHOTS TWO CHILDREN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PESHAWAR, June 9.

How an accident led to serious rioting was described during the course of the trial of a British Lance-Corporal here named Cummings, who was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for accidentally shooting two children at Kabul Gate on May 31.

Cummings was cleaning his rifle, and as a carriage containing a Sikh woman and two children was passing the rifle went off. The bullet killed the two children and wounded the mother.

An angry mob gathered and seriously threatened the small party of British troops.

The latter eventually fired on the crowd with the result that seven people were killed and nine wounded.

INDIAN SALT RAIDERS SENTENCED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WADALA, June 9.

Forty-two volunteers arrested in connection with the raid on the Wadala salt works have been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

In 1921 British India had a population of 247,000,000, and the Indian States 78,000,000. As to the complication of language, no single vernacular tongue has so wide a range as English, but only 2,500,000 are literate in English. The language with the greatest currency among all the population is Hindustani, but it is far from being generally understood all over India, in which there are altogether 222 vernaculars.

The Commissioners emphasize the predominantly rural character of the population and say: "Any quickening of the general political judgment, any widening of the rural horizon beyond the traditional and engrossing interest of weather and water, and crops and cattle, with round of festivals, fairs and family ceremonies, and dread of famine and food is bound to come very slowly indeed."

The Hindu regards the cow as an object of great veneration of the annual Mohamadan festival. Hindu music played through streets on the occasion of a procession or in connection with a marriage celebration, may take place at a time when Mohamadians are at worship in an adjoining mosque, and it causes an outbreak of resentment. The immediate occasion of communal disorder is nearly always religious.

In the chapter on caste and the depressed classes, the Report points out that every Hindu necessarily belongs to the caste of his parents, which nothing can alter.

Systematic classification has revealed 2,300 castes. Such a division persists in the lowest station, and there are gradations of castes even among outcasts. Some thirty per cent. of the Hindu population are untouchables and for all other Hindus cause pollution by touch and defile food and water. A considerable effort has been made in recent years by social reformers and the Government to ameliorate the lot of the depressed classes, but progress has been slow, and it is likely to remain slow, although a real improvement is beginning in some areas.

ROUMANIA'S DRAMA.

PRINCE MICHAEL RETURNED TO MOTHER.

TAKEN TO PALACE BY HIS FATHER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Bucharest, June 9.

King Carol personally took back Crown Prince Michael to the Palace, where Princess Helene is now staying, and left him with his mother.

Liberal Party Disavow New Regime.

The Executive of the Liberal Party, headed by Vintila Bratianu, has decided not to support the new regime.

Minister to Paris Recalled.

Bucharest, June 10.

M. Diamandy, Minister to Paris, has been recalled and placed on the retired list.

ROYAL ACCOUCHEMENT.

DAUGHTER TO NORWEGIAN CROWN PRINCESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Oslo, June 9.

The wife of Crown Prince Olaf has given birth to a daughter.

TORY AGRICULTURAL POLICY.

OUTLINED BY EX-PRIME MINISTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, June 9.

In a speech which he made to an audience of 10,000 people at an open-air meeting near Wickham Market, Suffolk, Mr. Stanley Baldwin outlined the Conservative agricultural policy, namely, fix a guaranteed price for wheat for a period of years after consulting with agriculturists, to prevent the importation of bounty-fed and dumped oats by prohibition or a countervailing duty, and to impose a duty on imported barley, denouncing any treaty standing in the way of this.

DAM DISASTER IN AMERICA.

SEVEN MEN KILLED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Oakland (Cal.) June 9.

Seven men were killed and one severely injured in an explosion which occurred in a tunnel at the Calaveras Dam in Alameda County.

MOBBED JOURNALIST LEAVES MALTA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Malta, June 9.

The Italian newspaper correspondent who was mobbed here during the wild scenes which followed the Whit Sunday service in the Cathedral left Malta last night.

He was accompanied by two other Italian Press correspondents.

LABOURERS TRAPPED IN TUNNEL.

EXPLOSION CAUSES SIX DEATHS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Detroit, June 9.

Four labourers were killed, 19 injured and a score trapped by an explosion which occurred in a waterworks tunnel, 180 feet below the surface of the Detroit River.

The explosion was caused by an electric drill striking a charge of dynamite.

OBITUARY.

SIR HERBERT WARREN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, June 9.

The death occurred to-day of Sir Herbert Warren, ex-President of Magdalen College, Oxford, who was born at Bristol in October, 1853.

KOREAN TERRORISTS RAIDED.

POLICE SHOOT RING-LEADER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Dairen, June 10.

According to a despatch received at the headquarters of the South Manchurian Railway, the Japanese Consular police at Lungchingsun, Chientao, shot and killed a Korean named Kim, who, it is asserted, was the ring-leader of the Lungchingsun terrorists, on May 31.

Another Korean was killed and another was arrested.

The despatch asserts that the police learned that Kim and other terrorists were hiding in Lungchingsun planning other forays, and therefore at dawn to-day their hiding-place was raided.

CANTON RACECOURSE.

GROUND LEVELLED AND HALF-COMPLETED.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, June 10.

The construction of a racecourse in Shekpi on the eastern outskirts of Canton is nearly half completed. The grounds have been made practically level.

Several thousand mendicants rounded up from the streets during the past few years have been working on the job for the last five or six months levelling hills and filling up ravines and gullies.

The whole racecourse will resemble that of Hong Kong in construction and appearance.

The grounds will be rented to a firm for a period of 15 years at \$8,000 a year. The contracting firm will have to deposit \$10,000 with the Government as guarantee money. Such deposit will carry no interest, and will be returned to the contracting firm at the end of the period described, either wholly or partially, depending upon its mode of fulfilling its obligation.

The contracting firm shall erect the necessary grandstands, bleachers and other public conveniences, the cost of which shall be at least \$900,000.

The Government will supervise the work to insure that its stipulations are carried out to the letter.

The Government is drawing up a set of regulations governing the undertaking of the work and the permanent maintenance of the racecourse. Among other things, they state that the contracting firm must have everything completed for horse racing within nine months from the day the contract is signed.

Only two horse race meetings shall be permitted each year, one in the spring and the other in the autumn. But such other athletics as bicycle racing, football games, and the like, may be staged at any time, provided the approval of the Municipal Government has first been secured. The ground may also be used for exhibiting native-made goods. In the event of horse racing, the Government shall receive at least 10 per cent. of the gate receipts. The roads leading to the racecourse shall be constructed and maintained by the proprietors. When the contract expires at the end of the 15 years, all the buildings, grandstands, bleachers, etc., shall become the property of the Municipal Government.

The contract will be given to the highest bid in rentals. It is expected to be ready for horse racing by next spring.

CANTON MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

CHANGE IN STATUS APPROVED.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, June 10.

The change in status of the Canton Municipal Government has been approved by Nanking in a telegram received here to-day.

It will no longer be known as the "Special Municipality of Canton" under the direct control of Nanking.

Hereafter it will be controlled by the Provincial Government of Kwangtung.

The Municipal authorities are getting ready for the change in status which will involve a complete re-organization of the executive departments.

Mayor Lin Wan Koi has to-day denied that he has tendered his resignation to Nanking because of this change in the status of the Municipality. But he did not say whether or not he will continue to be Canton's Mayor after the change has been effected. It is not known when the shift will be made.

A COUP D'ETAT IN FOOCHOW.

LU HSING BANG DEFIES NANKING'S FIAT.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT MEMBERS BUTCHERED?

The following report from Fochow, appearing in the local vernacular Press, affords an insight into the latest situation in Fukien, where a clash has begun between the loyal troops under Liu Ho Ting and Lu Hsing Bang, the latter being responsible for the recent coup d'etat in that province.

It will be remembered that Lu Hsing Bang some months ago arbitrarily arrested five members of the Fukien Provincial Government and turned a deaf ear to the fiat of the Nanking Central Government ordering him to release the arrested officials. Admiral Yang Shu Chwang, chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government, having at his disposal limited land forces, was unable to discipline Lu and he left Fochow for Nanking. The Nanking Government was then too busy to deal with the situation on account of the political crisis in the North. Consequently, Lu became virtual master of Northern Fukien. He defied the orders of the Central Government, which thereupon ordered the loyal troops under Liu Ho Ting to garrison Fochow. The Government decided to take drastic action to humble Lu as soon as the position in the North was settled.

Lu In High Dudgeon.

The entry of Liu's troops into Fochow naturally roused indignation on the part of Lu, with the result that a clash has occurred between them.

In point of military strength, Lu's men are superior to the loyal troops. Reinforcements from Nanking are now sorely needed. The rebels will not be able, however, to create disturbances along the coast of the province on account of the presence of loyal naval forces, with headquarters at Amoy.

The serious situation in Fukien, which undoubtedly will affect the general situation of the country, has enlisted serious attention on the part of the Nanking Government.

According to latest cables from Fochow, Lu has issued a notification to the public saying that the whole trouble was stirred up by Lu, who should hold himself responsible for the consequences. The notification also aims to pacify the populace, saying that the rebels who threatened the city have been repulsed, that over 500 of them were killed and 1,000 made captive, and that troops have been rushed to pursue them.

A brigade under Chen Wen Tai has been rushed to Fochow from Chuanchow as reinforcements.

It is rumoured in Fochow that Lu has butchered the five detained members of the Provincial Government.

FIGHTING AROUND FOOWCHOW.

SITUATION REGARDED AS SERIOUS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Nanking, June 10.

Fighting around Fochow has continued for four days. Yesterday within 20 li of the city the situation was regarded as serious.

Lu Hsing Bang, whose troops are attacking, was responsible for the recent coup d'etat when several members of the Provincial Government were captured.

TSINAN REPORT DENIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Nanking, June 10.

The Military Headquarters deny the report that Han Fu Chu agreed to hand over Tsinan, and they deny that Feng Yu Hsiang dropped a letter from an aeroplane suggesting that Chiang Kai Shek and Feng Yu Hsiang should go abroad together.

PLAGUE PREVENTION AT CANTON.

CAMPAIGN TO BE LAUNCHED.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, June 10.

Under the direction of the Bureau of Public Health a campaign for the prevention of plague will be launched in Canton this Friday.

It will last one week, during which time a number of lectures will be given in public places by noted doctors in the city.

A great deal of publicity work will be done to arouse the interest of the people. The streets will be placarded with piquant cartoons bearing explanations.

Some of the lectures will be broadcast at the Government Radio Station.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE FRONT.

YEN NOT MEDDLING IN POLITICS.

SOLDIERS SEIZE WHEAT IN THE DEAD OF NIGHT.

There has been no fresh development in the military situation on all fronts during the past few days. On the Lunghai Railway line, both sides are still remaining on the defensive, and on the Peking-Hankow Railway line, the situation remains unchanged.

Tsinanfu, the Shantung capital, is reported to have been occupied by the Shansi troops, but confirmation is lacking. Rumours are prevalent in Peking that most of the loyal troops under Han Fu Chu have fallen back on Tsinan and there are in Tsinanfu few Government troops. Reports are also current that Han has decided to give up the city to the Shansi invaders in consequence of the understanding reached between Han and Yen Hsi Shan. A Shanghai report states that the fighting at Lokow, on the south bank of the Yellow River, not far from Tsinanfu, has abated.

The Nanking Military Headquarters has received a message from the headquarters of the 6th Nationalist Division at the front saying that the rebels have dug a very long trench at Chicheng, to the south of Lanfeng, indicating that they are making a strong stand there. The rebels lack foodstuffs and are said to have reaped the wheat crops of the farmers by stealth at night.

Chiang Kai Shek has appointed General Ho Yao Tsu head of the field headquarters at Hanchow and left Kweichow for Yifeng on Monday to inspect the troops there.

An Interview With Yen.

According to a message from Tientsin, Yen Hsi Shan, in an interview with Press representatives in Pingyuen, said that he would not interfere with political affairs, as his duty was to settle the military situation. He continued that he had taken no steps to organize the proposed provisional government in Peking as yet in view of the fact that public opinion should be solicited before the organization.

With regard to the military situation, Yen said that the Nationalists on the Lunghai Railway line would soon be routed, that his troops on the Peking-Hankow Railway had resumed the offensive and those on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway were expected to capture Tsinanfu momentarily.

A Peking message states that a decision was reached at a high military conference held by Chang Hsueh Liang that Manchuria will dispatch troops to Hsuei to attack the Shansi troops from the rear. Yen Hsi Shan is said to have rushed his troops from the Tientsin-Pukow Railway to resist them.

It is reported from Hanchow that Li Tsung Jen, the leader of the Kwangsi troops, arrived at Changsha on Monday and has appointed Pei Chung Hsi commander of the advance troops.

The Kwangsi troops are advancing towards Pingkiang, while the "Ironsides" are heading for Polokiang to attack Yochow. Wong Shiu Hung is commanding a section of the Kwangsi troops to resist the Cantonese troops, dispatched to attack them from the rear. Wong is staying at Hengchow, to the south of Changsha.

The Hunanese under Ho Chien and the few Nanking troops are holding Tingszechow as their first defensive line. Hsiao Tzu Jen, commander of the Nanking contingent, has ordered a counter-attack on the rebels. Ho Chien will leave for the front to direct operations in person.

Two Nanking aeroplanes, the Kiuking and the Shanghai, have been dispatched from Hanchow to bombard the rebels. An aerodrome is being built at Yochow.

HSUCHANG CAPTURED.

(Wah Tsai Tai Pao.)

Nanking, June 11.

The Military Headquarters have received a wire from General Sang Kan Yun Hsiang to the effect that following the capture of places in the vicinity of Hsuehchang, the Government troops on the Peking-Hankow Railway attacked Hsuehchang, and after seven days' fighting captured the city.

The telegram adds that the casualties sustained by the rebels are heavy, and that the Nanking troops are now heading towards Hsuehchang.

SILVER BULLION CON-SIGNED TO SHANGHAI.

DENIED ENTRY.

(Wah Tsai Tai Pao.)

Shanghai, June 10.

A large consignment of silver bullion arrived here to-day from America, but was not allowed to be imported.

The bullion, it is reported, will be shipped to Hong Kong.

Lawn Bowls.

BLANK WEEK-END IN THE LEAGUE.

LEADING TEAMS TO MEET ANOTHER DAY.

[By "BACK WOOD."]

All hopes which lawn bowlers entertained for bright weather on Saturday to carry on their league fixtures were destroyed by the "spoilt sport," which added more water to the greens. This was the first time that all the fixtures had to be postponed this season, but still the earlier fixtures were all completed with the exception of a junior game (Taikoo v. Yacht Club) in spite of rainy weather on match days. Two years ago, it is recalled, rain caused a postponement of the fixtures for three consecutive weeks, and later on there was further interference almost to the extent of cutting out matches here and there for three or four weeks.

Saturday's programme was the best of the series so far because some of the leading teams were due to carry out their first meeting. Kowloon Dock and Taikoo were expected to make a great struggle for the points, and the game would have held much interest to their respective supporters. Civil Service were to have visited Craigengower and this was the most important fixture of the afternoon since the former had carried the day in their previous five matches. In the junior division Civil Service and the Bowling Green were deprived of the opportunity to show which of them should remain unbeaten after six matches.

The two Valley Clubs are very keen rivals for senior honours this season, while Taikoo are close behind them. I am rather doubtful how long Civil Service will be able to maintain their run of successes. On looking up their record, I see that three of their matches were won by a few shots. On their own ground they beat Taikoo by three shots, turned the points in their favour at the Bowling Green by one shot, and then sent down Kowloon Dock by six shots. In the 1929 season Civil Service were only one match towards the end, while they had extremely bad luck in losing three matches by six shots each, and others by three, four and five shots. One defeat may possibly mean the fore-runner of many. Three years ago Kowloon Dock went through the season without a defeat. In the following year Craigengower nearly accomplished such a feat, but for their defeat in the last match at Kowloon O.C. by one shot.

In the junior division Civil Service are in a very good position to claim the honours. They came very near the top during the last two seasons. In the earlier season, Club de Recreio "A" team, through they were waylaid by their "B" team, managed to keep out Civil Service and Taikoo to reach the top in their first year in the league. Kowloon Bowling Green juniors have a better record than the Civil Service this season, and it looks almost certain that the Junior Shield will be taken by one of the two. The Kowloon team, with the strides they are making this season, look like giving the Valley Club another disappointment. However, there is much uncertainty in this game as in any other, and I am not sure whether Club de Recreio will allow the leading teams to have things their own way.

The Police R.C. in the senior division, and Taikoo R.C. in the junior, stand at the bottom of their sections without any points. While the former look like remaining there at the end of the season, it is possible that Taikoo, last season's winners in this section, may succeed in giving the "wooden spoon" to somebody else. Craigengower and the Electric R.C. stand in the same position with one win so far and are near the bottom. Last year they finished in the fourth and fifth positions, respectively, while the Yacht Club took sixth place with the same number of points as the Electricians, but with a fall of eight shots in the score aggregate. The Yacht Club give promise of taking a higher place this season.

Craigengower seniors travel to Taikoo this week-end, while Civil Service remain at home to entertain Kowloon O.C. The Police will visit their sixth effort at home against Kowloon Dock. The Bowling Green Club, in the junior division, will visit Craigengower, Kowloon O.C. and the Bowling Green are the home teams receiving Taikoo, Civil Service and Club de Recreio, respectively. The fourth match is at North Point, where the Electric R.C. receive the Yachtsmen. The prospects of these matches will be discussed on Friday.

TENNIS.

AUSTRALIA DEFEAT ENGLAND IN DAVIS CUP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 9.

The final matches in the Davis Cup contest between England and Australia were played to-day with the result that Australia won.

Hopman (Australia) beat Lee (England) 6-3, 4-6, 7-9, 6-2, 8-4.

Crawford (Australia) beat Gregory (England) 6-2, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

The results of the other three matches played during the week-end were:

Crawford (Australia) beat Lee (England) 3-6, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Hopman (Australia) beat Gregory (England) 6-3, 6-4, 9-7.

In the doubles match Gregory and Collins (England) defeated Hopman and Crawford (Australia) 8-6, 10-8, 6-2.

TILDEN WINS BERLIN CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, June 9.

Tilden won the Berlin championship by beating the German, Prentiss, in the finals 7-5, 6-6, 1-6, 7-5.

ATHLETICS.

TRIANGULAR MATCH AT STAMFORD BRIDGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 9.

The first triangular athletic match at Stamford Bridge to-day between Great Britain, France and Germany, resulted as follows:—

Athletes Club ... 74 points
Germany ... 34 points
France ... 30 points

Lord Burghley set up a new British record for the 120 yards hurdles, covering the distance in 14½ secs.

He was given a great ovation.

AUSTRALIANS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

HUGE SCORE AGAINST CAMBRIDGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 9.

Continuing their innings to-day at Cambridge, the Australians carried their overnight score of 178 for two wickets to 304 for eight wickets, when they declared.

Woodfull (61) and McCabe (62) continued their innings, establishing a sound partnership, the latter being beaten after he had added 34 runs to his previous day's score. Woodfull stayed at the wicket to score 216 before he was sent back.

Requiring 339 to avoid defeat by an innings, Cambridge entered on their second innings to lose three of their wickets for 42 runs when stumps were drawn. The scores up to the end of the second day were:—

Cambridge, 1st innings ... 145
McCabe, 4 for 25.
Australians, 1st innings (8 wickets dec.) ... 504
Woodfull, 216.
McCabe, 66.
Cambridge, 2nd innings (3 wickets) ... 49

AUSTRALIANS DEFEAT CAMBRIDGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 10.

The Australian cricket team beat Cambridge University by an innings and 134 runs.

Cambridge scored 223, of which Brown scored 52, and McCabe took four wickets for 60 runs.

SANITARY BOARD MEETING.

(Continued from Page 7.)

"Old Type" Houses.

I submit, therefore, that the Legislature has plainly stated the conditions under which "old type" houses can remain. It is, of course, for the authorities to see that the conditions are complied with. But so long as they are complied with, my submission is that this Board should not, in exercising its discretion under other provisions of the Law, exercise such discretion adversely to an owner for the ultimate purpose of inducing such owner to pull down premises which the Legislature says he can retain and maintain.

The idealist in public health might wish that the Ordinance had provided that all buildings must conform with Section 179, if necessary by pulling down and rebuilding. But the Legislature no doubt felt bound to observe the recognizable difference between legitimate enactment and confiscatory legislation, and so it took pains to make the distinction between the various kinds of houses in the way in which I have ventured to describe.

In order to avoid any possible misapprehension, I feel I ought perhaps to make it plain that, of course, not only section 173, but other provisions of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, apply to these "old type" houses. For instance, take section 23, which provides as follows:—

The following shall be deemed to be nuisances liable to be dealt with summarily in the manner provided by Part II:—
(2) any building or part of a building which is so dark, or so ill-ventilated or so damp, or in such a condition of dilapidation, as to be dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inmates;
(3) any building or part of a building which contains rat-holes or rat-runs or other similar holes, or which is infested with rats, or in which the ventilating openings are not protected by gratings in such manner as effectually to exclude rats therefrom;
(4) any premises which are in such a dirty or in such an insanitary condition as to be dangerous or prejudicial to health;

In respect of all such nuisances, whether they exist on old or new buildings, this Board has jurisdiction.

The Water Problem.

The water question, sometimes in a less and sometimes in a more acute form, being still with us, it is hardly within the sphere of practical politics to suggest that the Government should allow everyone in the Colony to have a supply of water from the mains for flushing purposes. But as a modern civilized city, this Colony should certainly look forward to the day when it will have sufficiently solved its water problem to enable it to give a supply for such an essential sanitary purpose. Even at the present time it will be of great interest to the public if the Government were to enquire into the question as to how much more water will be consumed if the whole Colony were provided with water closets flushed with water from the mains. It is, of course, known that the total water consumption must increase with the increase and expansion of the population, but from such information as I have been able to obtain, the amount of increased consumption which would be entailed if the water closet system were generally introduced, would bear a very small percentage to the total consumption for ordinary purposes.

With these remarks, I beg to support this motion.
Dr. W. V. M. Koch said that while he was prepared to support the motion, he would say that all applications for the installation of water closets had received sympathetic consideration. He thought, however, that the Board ought to be guided by the Building Authority, as to the advisability of allowing water closets in houses in which it was not considered safe to have them installed.

Dr. Wellington stated that water closets could be safely installed in a building, whether it was old or new. Provided there was sufficient supply of water, water closets should be allowed. But there were many houses and buildings in this Colony which he had seen where the water closet would not be safe and could not suitably be installed. Dr. Wellington was, therefore, of the opinion that every case should be considered on its merits, and he thought that the resolution proposed by Mr. Wong Kwong Tin was too sweeping.

The Resolution.

The Chairman, after he had briefly reviewed the position, submitted the following amendment to the meeting:—
That this Board, in its discretion, may grant permission to install water closets to private premises should not be used as a "lever" to secure a more hygienic type of building, considers it essential to retain full discretion (to add special conditions in special cases) or to decline permission in any case where, in its view, the installation is open to objection on hygienic grounds.
The amendment was seconded by the Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy and carried.

SIX MONTHS FOR KIDNAPPER.

A BOY'S EDUCATION.

MAN WHO ABUSED A WOMAN'S TRUST IN HIM.

Before Mr. A. W. G. H. Grant-ham yesterday, Yee Sui Nam, who was described as a Chinese barber, was charged with kidnapping the child of one Lui Fung, a widow.

Defendant pleaded "not guilty," stating that he did not kidnap the child, but merely left him in the hands of a clansman for his schooling.

Outlining the case for the prosecution, Mr. T. Murphy, A.S.P., said that about March, 1929, complainant met the defendant when she took her son, her only child, to get his hair cut in the shop where defendant was employed. In the course of conversation, defendant asked the boy where his father was, and the complainant told him that she was a widow, her husband having died when the boy was but a few months old.

The man then asked her to stay with him, promising not to ill-treat either the boy or herself, and she agreed. There was no marriage. For the past few months, defendant was continually asking her to let him take the boy back to his village for his education, and when she found that there was a school in that particular village, she gave her consent, so that on May 8, she went on board the s.s. Yue On to see the defendant and her son off. He promised to return by the 12th, and when the day came round and there were no signs of him, she became anxious and wrote to defendant's mother who was in the village, asking her if the man and her son had in fact been to the village or not, and when the latter wrote that she had not seen them at all, she became more anxious still.

Held For Ransom!

Continuing, Mr. Murphy said that the woman then began to make inquiries regarding the whereabouts of her child, and eventually made a report to the police. That same night, she received a letter from the country, purporting to have been signed by a band of robbers, stating that they had captured defendant and the little boy, and wanted ransom money for them. However, the woman continued with her inquiries, which later gave her the information that the man was staying in Macao with his concubine or sweetheart.

The next step complainant took was to sail to the Portuguese Colony by the 2 o'clock boat on the day she received the last bit of information, and she was accompanied on this trip by a lady friend. They found the man in a flat with his wife, and the complainant asked him to accompany her to a boarding-house where they would discuss matters. He agreed, and when they got to the boarding-house, complainant asked him where the boy was, whereupon he answered, "Sold." He added that he got \$400 for him, but the money had been lost since.

The matter was then reported to the Macao authorities, who were good enough to send the man back to Hong Kong. Here, the defendant promised to get the boy back, which he did (the boy was recovered from Toi Shan), and Mr. Murphy ended up with saying that the defendant never had the complainant's permission to sell her only child.

The Complainant's Story.

Going into the witness-box, Lui Fung said she was a widow and her husband died when the boy was only a few months old. After the death of her husband, she came to the Yau-mat and stayed there with her father. Witness then went on to describe how she met defendant, and the rest of her story coincided with Mr. Murphy's remarks.

In answer to Mr. Murphy, witness said that she did not know to whom her son had been sold.

Mr. Murphy: Did you at any time agree to dispose of your child?

Witness: No; I only consented to the boy being taken to the country for his education, and if I had known that defendant was going to sell my boy, I would never have let him go.

When asked whether he had any questions to put to the witness, defendant said no, but added that he had never sold the boy. He only left him in the care of a clansman for his education.

(Continued on next column.)

INVITED BUT NOT WANTED!

CHINESE PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED TAXES.

REPORTERS WITHDRAW PRIOR TO DISCUSSION.

A meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday for the purpose of discussing the question of a proposed increase of local taxes. A representative of the Daily Press, in response to a written invitation from the Secretary of the Chamber, attended the meeting, but all Press representatives were requested to retire prior to discussions.

This request followed a speech by a member, who expressed the opinion that it would not be desirable to discuss so delicate a question in the presence of reporters. It would be better, he thought, if the meeting were held in camera as it would then be possible to speak freely and openly, and members could understand each other better.

One member pointed out to the Chairman that if the meeting was in the nature of a Committee meeting, the members of the Press should not be allowed to remain.

There followed a short discussion between the chairman and the secretary, after which the latter asked the representatives of both the Chinese and English Press to withdraw.

At this stage the Vice-Chairman of the Chamber gave it as his opinion that in future the Press be not invited to any meeting, and that all announcements, etc., by the Chamber be duly sent to the newspapers by the secretary.

The Press representatives then withdrew. Prior to this, letters had been read by the secretary from the Hong Kong and Kowloon Property Owners' Association, the Chinese Native Bankers' Association, the Hong Kong Chinese Importers and Exporters' Association, and the Boarding House Association, in which it was urged that the Chamber should convene a meeting as early as possible to inform the authorities of the hardships members were experiencing, and to point out that the imposition of further taxes would spell ruin to many.

It was pointed out in these communications that any increase in the assessment-rate or police-rate would mean an increase in house-rents, which was highly undesirable. For shopkeepers any increase in rents in these days of adverse exchange would be calamitous.

Boarding-house keepers, it was stated, were experiencing bad business, and an increase in rent would leave them very poorly off.

After the letters were read the presence of Press representatives was the subject of discussion, leading to the withdrawal of the reporters as stated above.

Leung To, a married woman, was the next witness called. She gave evidence to the effect that she accompanied last witness to Macao, where they saw defendant, and in her presence, the latter told her friend (last witness) that he had sold her boy for \$400, but the money had all been lost since. She added that when last witness told defendant that he was cruel for selling her child in order that he might have money to support his own child, he cried and confessed that he had not been treating her fairly at all.

When asked whether he preferred to go into the box or make a statement, defendant elected to do the latter and went on to describe how he first met the woman, lived with her in the country and in the Colony, and lastly, how she asked him to take her boy back to the country for his schooling. He denied having sold the child; he only left him in the hands of a clansman, who was a school teacher, for his education.

Ying Li Chow, interpreter in the detective office, then gave evidence of taking down a statement from the defendant after the latter had been warned in the usual manner. When the statement was read, defendant denied having made it, saying that he was merely asked to sign his name on the form, which he did. The statement was as follows:—"I took the small boy, Chan Pei Chai, back to my clansman Yik Chik Lai's place. He gave me \$400 and also \$140 to the go-between, Yee See."

As regards the recovery of the child, defendant said that he had really sold the child to his clansman, he would never have been able to get it back. He added, "I have not separated from the first witness."

"Yes, but you are convicted," remarked the Magistrate, "but taking into consideration that you actually recovered the child, I will sentence you to only six months."

TRAFFIC SUMMONS AGAINST STUDENT.

BAD DRIVING CAUSE OF ACCIDENT.

S50 COMPENSATION CLAIMED BY MOTOR CYCLIST.

T. K. Chiu, a pupil of St. Stephen's College, was yesterday summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy for negligent driving in Bonham Road at 5.20 p.m. on May 27.

On the ground that he had to attend school, the defendant did not present an appearance in Court, and was deputed by one of his servants to "plead guilty" to the offence.

According to Traffic Inspector Alexander, Mr. W. P. Thomson, the complainant was riding his motor cycle along Bonham Road on the left side, going westward. Near the junction of Park Road, he saw the defendant's stationary motor car on the north side of the road.

When Mr. Thomson was on the point of passing the motor car, the defendant started his vehicle and shot across the road to the south side. As a result, Mr. Thomson, in an attempt to avert an accident, collided into the wall, and sustained certain damages, which had since been put right at a cost of \$50.

The bill of repair was produced to the Magistrate for inspection.

Replying to his Worship with regard to the payment of damages, the defendant's representative said that he had instructions to pay fines only. His Worship advised him to get into telephonic communication with the defendant, respecting the point raised.

Coming into the Court again a few minutes later, the representative intimated that the defendant would be prepared to appear in Court at the next hearing. The case was accordingly adjourned till 11 a.m. on Saturday.

BRITISH CAPTAIN CAUTIONED.

FAILURE TO "ENTER" WITHIN SPECIFIED TIME.

When Capt. E. Holmes was charged before the Marine Magistrate yesterday with failing to "enter" his ship within the specified time, he gave the excuse that he went to the Harbour Office with the intention of doing so, but when he got there, he found that the book on which arrivals are entered was not there. He arrived in port on May 31.

Continuing, the skipper said that the day he arrived happened to be a Saturday and it was not until 12.45 p.m. that the vessel was made fast to the buoy. He then proceeded to the Harbour Office in order to enter his arrival, but when he got there it was already 1.15 p.m., the office was closed, and the arrival book locked up. He left his clearance from the last port (Singapore) in the usual place, but as the arrival was not there, he had to leave without entering.

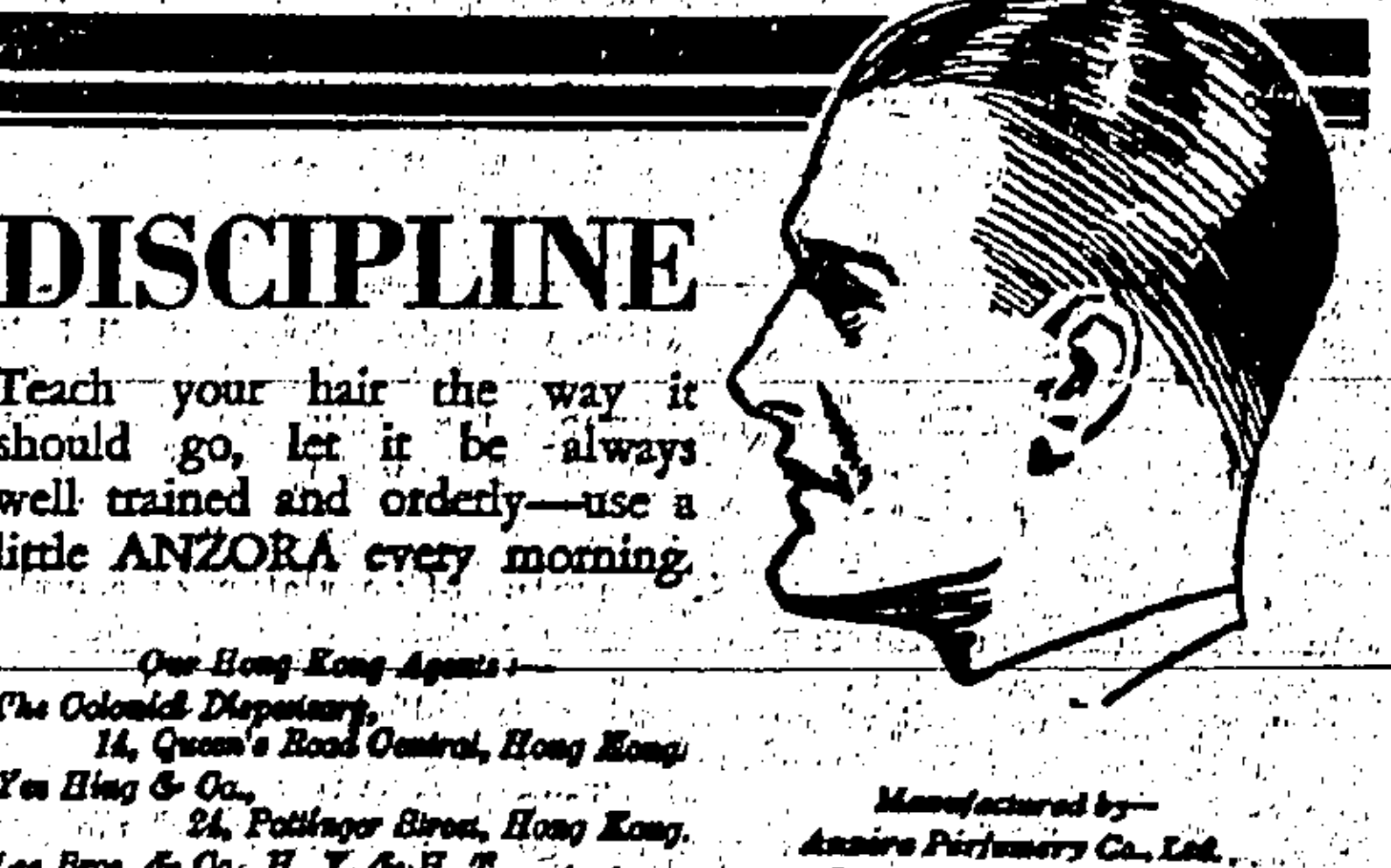
A clerk in the clearance office told the Magistrate that the book was always locked up when the office was closed for business. This was a new procedure, having only come into practice recently. Capt. Holmes added that the next day was a Sunday and his vessel went into dock at daylight on Monday. He was cautioned.



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INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

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CERTIFICATE No. 9988 for Six Shares, 24 per Share paid up, Numbered 8911/8912 and 9989 in the Name of TAKATA & CO. of Tokyo, has been Declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the Said Certificate will be deemed cancelled and of No Effect, and a NEW Certificate for the said Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

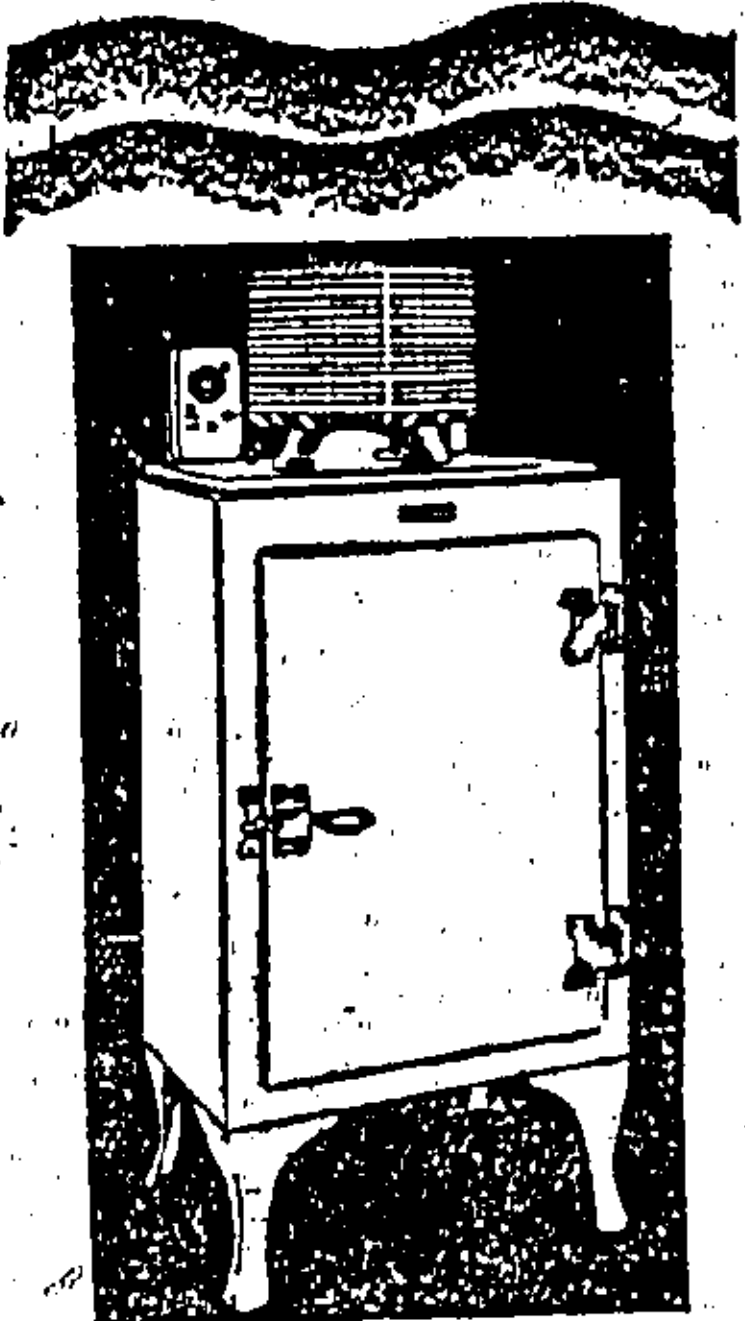
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager
Hong Kong, 7th June, 1930. [5312]

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF CARPENTERS, CARPENTERS, PLUMBERS, PAINTERS AND SCRAPERS, and PLUMBERS to H.M. DOCKYARD, HONG KONG.

Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR, H.M. DOCKYARD, HONG KONG, and should be filled in and returned as indicated in Tender Form Not Later Than NOON on MONDAY, JUNE 16th, 1930.

E. R. TICKNER,
Chief Constructor.
Hong Kong, 6th June, 1930. [5317]



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CORRESPONDENCE.

"SAVE BRITAIN'S 'FACE'!"

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR—Your interesting article "Fixing the Dollar's Value" brings up a number of questions, which will have to be considered, and taking it all in all, unless something better crops up, I do not know of any proposition which would solve the question in a better way.

I would like to answer the objections raised. Take the investor's point of view. A. has invested his money in a local public company which gives him \$6,000 a year, or \$500 a month. His expenditure will be just the same, whether we have a fixed Hong Kong dollar or not, as all imported goods will be so much higher, and servants, conveyances, light, etc., will demand higher prices unless we have a fixed dollar.

B. has investments in landed property, and it is said his position is not affected by the change; in fact, it improves. Who is paying the difference? Of course the tenants pay the difference, but as the tenants are getting a fixed dollar income, it does not matter to them if everything goes up in price. Without a fixed dollar B. would either have to increase his tenants' rents, or lose money by paying more for his necessities.

D., a widow who lives on an allowance out of an estate, is in about the same position as B.

E. Let him speculate as much as he likes; it would and could not affect business or other matters in Hong Kong.

G. What if silver rises? This would be a blessing to those who still had their accounts in silver. They would get for their silver dollar 15 fixed dollars.

It would make no difference whatever to Hong Kong, and as for the example of an article costing \$10 in England costing \$100 in Hong Kong and at 3/- exchange \$30.00 in Canton, I may say that in the U.S. of America, Manila, or Canada it would cost less than half what it costs in Canton. This argument has nothing to do with establishing a Hong Kong dollar.

How about insurance? This is simply rectified by taking out a fixed dollar policy, and in regard to running policies, arrangements could be made with the insurance companies.

The Crux of the Question—Hong Kong has nothing to do with the stabilisation of the currency of China. We would have a fixed dollar, and China could fix its dollar as she pleases. If China wants to buy goods from Europe or America, she has to pay the exchange, whether her dollar is worth 1/- or 6/-, and the merchant who sells to her quotes the price of his own country, but as Hong Kong is the nearest port to China, the merchant can quote in Hong Kong dollars, where the Chinese merchant may have money laying. Hong Kong ought to become the clearing-house of China.

Now in reply to your correspondent "Pay, Pay, Pay Again." He takes the wrong side of the question. Local companies' shares would necessarily be valued and quoted in fixed dollars, and it would be an advantage to shareholders for the companies to be in fixed dollars. That he expects as many dollars from the bank as he paid in, is perfectly right, and he will get them, but you can't force the bank to give him 3/- for his dollar when the dollar is worth only 1/3, and as there is no need for him to buy the 2/- dollar he can wait until silver goes up. If the dollar had been stabilised when he paid it in, there will be no cause for him to grumble.

As for "Nufsed," you very ably answered him in your paper. It seems he did not grasp the idea that the "three months after sight" means that only then do you get your silver dollar if there is not enough reserve silver in Hong Kong. Meanwhile the paper dollar would have the same purchasing power as the silver token.

Re higher taxation to pay exchange, and differences paid to Government employees—I see that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce objects to this. If we had an established 2/- dollar there would be no necessity to do so, and I think if this could be put to the Hong Kong or Home Government, it might expedite the establishment of the fixed Hong Kong dollar.

A Hong Kong silver dollar with Britannia on it, or 10 and 20 cent pieces with the King's head on them, but they accept paper. "Save Britain's Face!"—Yours, FIXIST.

Hong Kong, June 10.

CHAUFFEURS ARGUE WITH FISTS.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT STARY FERRY.

TWO INDIANS INVOLVED IN KOWLOON FRACAS.

Two Indian drivers of private motor-cars were before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at Kowloon Magistrate yesterday in connection with an alleged assault which occurred at the Star Ferry on May 5.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, Jr., instructed Mr. Leo d'Almada, Sr., appeared on behalf of one of the drivers, the defendant in the summons.

Inspector Ogg, outlining the facts of the case, said that on May 5 at about 3.30 p.m. the complainant was stated to have just backed his car into one of the vacant stances at the Star Ferry when the defendant came up in his car and had words with the complainant. It appeared that the defendant arrived at the ferry first and noticing the vacant stance drove around the circuit to park his car in it, when the complainant got there just before him. The words led to blows, and it was alleged that the defendant went off making threats against the complainant and returned a little later with a knife and resumed the fight, stabbing the complainant in the upper calf of the left leg. The Indian constable on point duty at the Star Ferry arrested the two parties and took them to the Police Station. One of the witnesses on the spot was the Hong Kong A.A. patrolman, who gave one account of the affair at the Station and later gave another story in favour of the opposite party. This man, said Inspector Ogg, would be called to give evidence, but it was not known what he was going to say.

The complainant remained in hospital until May 15, and, on leaving, expressed the desire to withdraw the summons; but on instructions from Mr. Burlingham, D.S.P. Kowloon, the summons was carried on with and brought to Court.

Evidence was given by the complainant, who said that he was not certain who "stabbed" him. There were a number of people standing around at the time and who tried to separate him and the defendant. The Hong Kong A.A. patrolman in evidence said that he saw the two parties "having hot words and put their hands on each other." He said that he separated them and then went away to sit in another car and saw no more.

This witness was pressed and further stated that he saw them again when the assault started but did not see the knife being used. He remarked that he had given a wrong statement at the Police Station of what he had seen because he was afraid of the Indian constable!

Further evidence was taken and the hearing was adjourned until June 14.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 355 METRES.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Commercial News.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.—Chinese programme.
12.30 to 2 p.m.—Programme of Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Co.
6 to 7 p.m.—Chinese programme.
7 p.m.—Programme of Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Co.
7 p.m.—Britannia Overture, New Queen's Hall Light Orchestra.
7.05 p.m.—The Gondoliers, Vocal Gems, Columbia Light Opera Co.
7.16 p.m.—Lustige Bruder, Waltz, New Concert Orchestra.
7.25 p.m.—Two Black Crows, Comedy Sketch, Moran and Mack.
7.31 p.m.—The Merchant of Venice, Quentin Maclean (Organ).
7.43 p.m.—The Carnival of Animals (Saint Saens), Orch. Symphonique de Paris.
1st Record—Royal March of the Lions, The Hens and Cocks, and Wild Ases.
2nd Record—The Tortoises, The Elephants.
3rd Record—Kangaroos, The Aquarium.
4th Record—Long-eared Characters, The Aviary.
5th Record—The Cuckoo in the depth of the wood.
6th Record—Pianists, Fossils.
7th Record—The Swan.
8th Record—Finale.
8.25 p.m.—Faust, Vocal Gems.
8.33 p.m.—A Room with a View, Dance Little Lady, Layton and Johnson.
8.40 p.m.—Reaching for Someone, Cliff Edwards.
8.46 p.m.—Three Sketches: (a) Serenade, (b) The Bluebirds, (c) The River, Elmore.
9 p.m.—Band Concert relayed from Kowloon. In the event of bad weather necessitating postponement of the band concert, a dance programme will be broadcast from the Studio.

EASTERN NEWS IN BRIEF.

PARS FROM EVERYWHERE.

On Friday, May 30, says the Chinese Press, the Ministry of Finance, acting upon an order of the Administrative Yuan, made a "compassionate grant" to the Belgians who suffered during the Nanking outrage.

The National Government has issued another order to the authorities of the various provinces to arrest Prince Kung, an uncle of the former Emperor Hsuan Tung, who is alleged to have plotted for the overthrow of the existing government.

The many friends of Mr. Samuel Sokobin, of the American Consular Service, who was recently invalided home from Foochow, will be glad to know that he arrived in San Francisco on May 28 in exceedingly good condition and greatly improved.

The Shunpo reports that the Kuo Min News Agency issued a large number of pamphlets to local public organizations for India's Nationalist Party on Saturday, May 31. The pamphlets, according to the Shunpo, were in both Chinese and English and bore on the civil disobedience campaign in India.

The British and Danish Ministers to China are reported by the Chinese Press to have sent notes to the Waichiao, suggesting that China's cable contracts with foreigners should be renewed so that the foreign cable companies may continue to enjoy their privileges. This request, says the Chinese Press, has been rejected.

Over forty Communist bandits, including a number of women, were killed by Government troops in Nantungchow as a result of a fight which took place several days ago. In this connection, the Chinese Press reports that the bandit menace in Huchow, Chekiang, is as bad as ever and, on May 25, a rich merchant's family of six members were burned to death by tufei.

General Chang Shih Chien, aide-de-camp to General Chiang Kai Shek, in an interview with Chinese pressmen in Nanking, denied the report circulated by foreign newspapers of Shanghai that General Chiang was wounded in battle. The Waichiao, says the Chinese Press, will take this matter up with the foreign consuls concerned and see that no such rumours are published in future.

Shanghai merchants have sent telegrams to the Shantung Provincial Government, asking the latter to arrest and punish the pirates who held up a Newchwang-bound junk in Chinkow several days ago and, after overpowering the crews, carried off everything of value and also two persons, demanding \$5,000 as ransom. A member of the junk's crew who resisted was seriously wounded by the pirates and later died.

Alleging that members of the Native Herb Stores Employees Union violated the law by arresting the managers of two large herb stores during their recent strike, the Shanghai Commission for the Reorganization of Commercial Bodies have petitioned to the Central Government to issue an order for the protection of the people's freedom and for the punishment of those implicated in the arrests referred to.

The Wuhan cities are in real peril according to the Central China Post. If there are any who have doubts as to the existence and activities of these (Communist) elements a short talk with any of the leading Chinese generals, who are doing their best for our protection, from Hankow is seething with so-called plain clothes soldiers of the Chinese peoples army, and they have grown so bold that they were holding meetings in Wuchang last week-end, preparing for a reception of what they hoped would be incoming Communist forces.

There has been much indignation in official as well as civilian circles over the repeated lootings of launches that ply on the Grand Canal between Chinkiang and Taingkiangpu and it is reported that considerable pressure has been brought from provincial headquarters to put a stop to these outrages. As a result the magistrates whose territories have held a meeting and agreed to assume responsibility for the passage of the launches through their districts. It is hoped that effective measures will be taken to put down this new menace to traffic on the Grand Canal.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per s.s. Changta from Australian ports:—Col. and Mrs. B. Oram, Miss R. Oram, Mrs. E. R. Blake, Miss Blakeney, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Bartley, Miss T. Bartley, Master F. T. Bartley, Mr. W. Wells, Mr. C. Watts, Mr. R. C. Edgell, Mr. H. M. Stewart, Miss I. Holme, Mrs. C. Roy Stanley, Mr. E. Graedens, Capt. J. Robinson, Mr. H. Ludding, Miss A. Hansen and Mr. W. R. Harpley.

Per m.s. Tatsuta Maru from Los Angeles and way ports on June 9:—Mrs. Essie A. Custer, Mrs. Kate Smith, Mrs. L. MacDougall, Miss T. MacDougall, Miss A. C. Stewart, Mr. J. B. Arthur, Mr. A. C. Stewart, Mr. C. J. McKeever, Mr. and Mrs. Foo Loo Yen, Mrs. Hana Suma, Miss Shioko Suma, Miss Yoshiyae Suma, Mr. Konesuke Konishi, Mr. Tadataka Egawa, Mr. Hiromichi Ito, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Ho, Mr. Andres Chong, Mr. Wei Su, Mr. Shui Tsing Hang, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Schramm, Mrs. Marie Bear, Mrs. Marie Bird, Mr. T. Moriama, Mr. H. R. Greatwood, Mr. Mansfield Freeman, Mr. S. C. Kingsburg, Mr. H. C. Gray, Mr. G. A. Pentreath, Mrs. M. Steel, Mr. A. Dikschien, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hallgran, Mr. A. H. Wong, Mr. Y. C. Shuin, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Jong, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Lady Ho Tung, Mr. Wei Tat, Mr. Z. Liang, Mr. Yeow Phang Chong, Mrs. Y. P. Chong, Mr. and Mrs. Au Nai Chow, Mr. Ong Chin Yan, Mr. Philip Friedman, Mr. Frank P. Waite, Mr. Fong Alan Boek, Mr. Wong Ding Ick, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Lamorie, Miss L. Lamorie, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ackland, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Soria, Mr. H. C. Cardell, Miss Kane Kageyama, Mr. Renato Changui, Mr. Chang Kay On, Mr. Roberto Jon, Mr. Maxima Lau, Mr. Lo Chi Chin, Mr. Chian Tay Wen, Mr. Lo Chun Lam, Mr. Alejandro Lanfen, Mr. Fun Wen Tan, Mr. Asoe Won, Mr. Lu Kun, Mr. Lee Gregorie, Mr. Chay Jay Lam, Mr. Naohide Imaki, Mr. Shizuo Arukawa, Mr. W. Orlomitz, Mrs. S. Leite, Miss H. Leite, Mr. E. R. Allern, Mr. B. Lucey, Mr. and Mrs. Chew, Mr. Chow, Miss Kwan, Miss Chew, Mr. Wo Shih Lun, Mr. Chong Po Hong, Mr. Lin Pon Yee, Mr. Fu Po Kwong, Mr. Chang, Mr. Kwong, Mr. T. C. Ling, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Leung, Mr. S. D. Yang, Miss Sarah Wong, Mr. S. N. Chen, Mr. O. R. Das, Mrs. T. T. Chin, Master C. Chin, Mr. Manuel Yriarte.

Per s.s. Tanyo Maru from Manila on June 10:—Mr. P. K. Ovesen, Miss Mary Xavier, Mrs. Anna M. Jones, Mr. K. Nakanishi, Mrs. T. Nakanishi, Miss J. Nakanishi, Mr. Andrew B. Inglis, Miss Bertha Inglis, Mrs. Bertha Asher, Mr. A. E. D. Elmer, Mr. P. Rementilla, Mr. G. Hafalla, Mr. M. Carbonell, Mr. Maximo Pascoe, Mr. V. Rubary, Mr. Isaac Rivera, Mr. Pedro Hafalla, Mr. Juan Halabazo, Mr. Regino Angala, Mr. Catalino Morcho, Mr. Esteban Moreno, Mr. Gregorio Moreno, Mr. M. Estabilla, Mr. Ariston Abaya, Mr. Anastacio Pabr, Mr. Sidney Faber, Miss R. Ramirez, Mr. H. F. Cole, Mr. W. G. C. Schloborn, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Robert, Miss E. M. Robert, Miss J. R. Moles, Mrs. E. L. Morales, Miss Edith Morales, Master C. Robert, Master E. Robert, Mr. James Hill and Mr. V. Ramirez.

Departures.

Per s.s. Kitapo Maru for Shanghai and Japan on June 9:—Mr. W. Yule, Mr. Y. Shimajo, Rev. B. Alexis, Mr. Joseph Leong, Mr. Shum Suk Kee, Mr. N. Maigawa, Mr. H. Ozaki, Mr. M. Chiga and Mr. R. Okamoto.

Per s.s. Antenor for United Kingdom via ports:—Mr. R. G. Edgell, Mr. M. Graham Brash, Mrs. Allen H. Stewart, Mrs. I. Yansen, Miss E. Yansen, Mr. J. Frankel, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cock, Mrs. L. Green, Mr. J. L. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Blizard, Major and Mrs. N. C. Bennett, Mrs. R. Neckelman, Mrs. Adams and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Beckley, Miss H. Beckley, Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Burn, Mr. F. Cowherd, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Chang, Mr. W. Che, Miss Foulds, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Gibson, Mr. E. B. C. Hornell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Jee, Mr. and Mrs. K. T. Khang, Mr. G. Marshall, Mrs. G. Mayne, Master G. Mayne, Master R. Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lennox Thomson.

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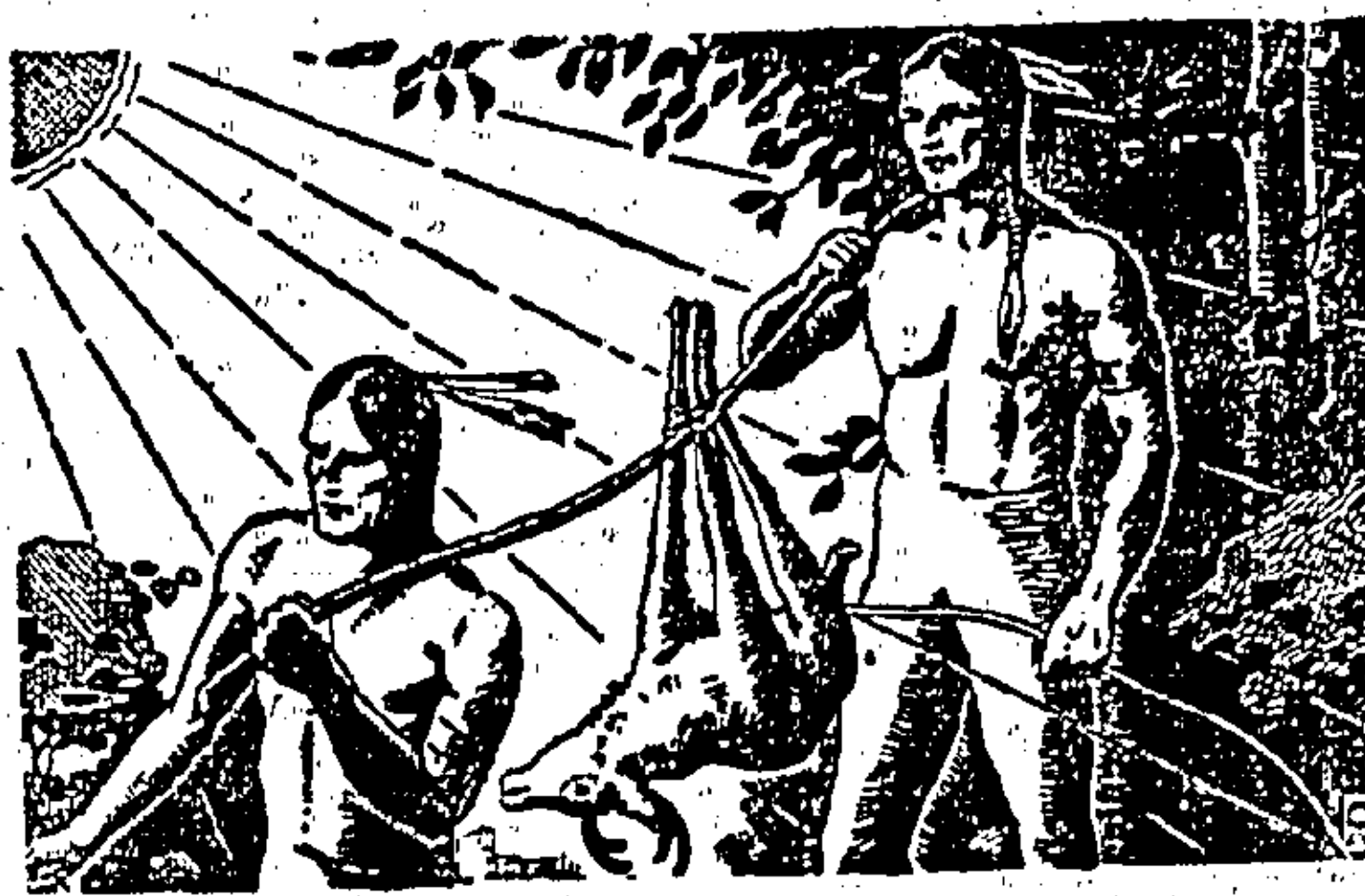
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Interested in Wireless?

Then look for some interesting news in the "Daily Press" next Thursday.

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA

Pres. Johnson, Dollar, June 15.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, June 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.

AMOV

Haiching, Douglas, June 11.
Tinan, B. & S., June 11.
Tijikarung, J.C.J.L., June 12.
Haiching, Douglas, June 13.
Tijikarung, J.C.J.L., June 13.
Anhui, B. & S., June 16.
Haining, Douglas, June 17.
Kutsang, Jardine's, June 17.
Tuiyuan, B. & S., June 18.
Kiangchow, B. & S., June 22.
Tijikarung, J.C.J.L., June 24.
Takliwa, B.I., June 25.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 26.

ANTWERP

Antenor, B.F., June 11.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., June 14.
Danmark, Manners, June 20.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 28.
Panama, Manners, July 11.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Changto, B. & S., June 20.
Diomed, B.F., June 24.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., June 24.
St. Albans, E. & A., July 4.

BALTI PORTS

Danmark, Manners, June 26.
Panama, Manners, July 11.

BALTIMORE

Elphenor, B.F., July 2.

BANGKOK

Hellas, Thoresen, June 15.
Kiangsu, B. & S., June 15.
Hellas, Thoresen, June 22.
Kayin, B. & S., June 22.
Hirundo, Thoresen, June 29.

BELOWAN DELL

Cornwall, Thoresen, June 11.
Koenigsberg, Melchers, June 12.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., June 19.
Bronxville, Thoresen, June 21.
Aller, Melchers, June 22.
Coblentz, Melchers, June 27.
Alster, Melchers, July 9.

BOMBAY

Sado Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Alipore, P. & O., June 18.
Ranpura, P. & O., June 21.
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.

BOSTON

Pres. Johnson, Dollar, June 15.
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, June 17.
Cingalese Prince, Furness, June 19.
Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, June 25.
Elphenor, B.F., July 2.
Javanese Prince, Furness, July 3.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.

EREMEN

Koenigsberg, Melchers, June 12.
Aller, Melchers, June 22.
Coblentz, Melchers, June 27.
Alster, Melchers, July 9.

BRINDISI

Fusijama, Dwell's, June 24.
Hilda, Dwell's, July 9.

CALCUTTA

Suisang, Jardine's, June 13.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Namsang, Jardine's, June 21.
Takada, B.I., June 21.
Taima, B.I., June 26.
Tokushima, N.Y.K., June 29.
Shirala, B.I., July 5.
Kutsang, Jardine's, July 8.

CEBU

Michigan, S.S.S., June 17.

CHEFOO

Kueichow, B. & S., June 17.
Huichow, B. & S., June 27.

COLOMBO

Antenor, B.F., June 11.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Koenigsberg, Melchers, June 12.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., June 14.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, June 15.
Andre Lebon, M.M., June 17.
Alipore, P. & O., June 18.
Havelland, Jansen, June 18.
Ranpura, P. & O., June 21.
Aller, Melchers, June 22.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 23.
Fusijama, Dwell's, June 24.
Coblentz, Melchers, June 27.
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 28.
Lahore, P. & O., June 28.
Nagara, Gilman's, June 29.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, June 29.
Ermland, Jansen, July 4.
Karmala, P. & O., July 5.
Alster, Melchers, July 9.
Hector, B.F., July 9.
Hilda, Dwell's, July 9.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.

COPENHAGEN

Danmark, Manners, June 26.
Panama, Manners, July 11.

DALNY

Ichang, B. & S., June 11.
Yingchow, B. & S., June 16.

DUTCH PORTS

Antenor, B.F., June 11.
Koenigsberg, Melchers, June 12.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., June 14.
Havelland, Jansen, June 18.
Aller, Melchers, June 22.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 23.
Diomed, B.F., June 24.
Danmark, Manners, June 26.

HAKOZAKI

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 28.
Lahore, P. & O., June 28.
Alipore, P. & O., June 28.
Nagara, Gilman's, June 29.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, June 29.
Ermland, Jansen, July 4.
Alster, Melchers, July 9.
Hector, B.F., July 9.
Panama, Manners, July 11.

HAMBURG

Koenigsberg, Melchers, June 12.
Havelland, Jansen, June 18.
Aller, Melchers, June 22.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 23.
Diomed, B.F., June 24.
Danmark, Manners, June 26.

HONG KONG

Antenor, B.F., June 11.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., June 14.
Danmark, Manners, June 20.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 28.
Panama, Manners, July 11.

HONG KONG

Antenor, B.F., June 11.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., June 14.
Danmark, Manners, June 20.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 28.
Panama, Manners, July 11.

HONG KONG

Antenor, B.F., June 11.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., June 14.
Danmark, Manners, June 20.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 28.
Panama, Manners, July 11.

HONG KONG

Antenor, B.F., June 11.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., June 14.
Danmark, Manners, June 20.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 28.
Panama, Manners, July 11.

HONG KONG

Antenor, B.F., June 11.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., June 14.
Danmark, Manners, June 20.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 28.
Panama, Manners, July 11.

HONG KONG

Antenor, B.F., June 11.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., June 14.
Danmark, Manners, June 20.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 28.
Panama, Manners, July 11.

FOOCHOW

Haiching, Douglas, June 11.
Ichang, B. & S., June 11.
Haiching, Douglas, June 13.
Chipshing, Jardine's, June 15.
Haining, Douglas, June 17.
Kueichow, B. & S., June 17.
Huichow, B. & S., June 27.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, June 29.

GENOA

Koenigsberg, Melchers, June 12.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, June 15.
Havelland, Jansen, June 18.
Teiresias, B.F., June 23.
Aller, Melchers, June 22.
Coblentz, Melchers, June 27.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, June 29.
Ermland, Jansen, July 4.
Alster, Melchers, July 9.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.

GLASGOW

Antenor, B.F., June 11.
Teiresias, B.F., June 20.
Hector, B.F., July 9.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW

Kanchow, B. & S., June 12.
Chengtu, B. & S., June 26.

HAMBURG

Koenigsberg, Melchers, June 12.
Havelland, Jansen, June 18.
Aller, Melchers, June 22.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 23.
Diomed, B.F., June 24.
Danmark, Manners, June 26.
Coblentz, Melchers, June 27.
Lahore, P. & O., June 28.
Alipore, P. & O., June 28.
Nagara, Gilman's, June 29.
Ermland, Jansen, July 4.
Alster, Melchers, July 9.
Panama, Manners, July 11.

HAVRE

Teiresias, B.F., June 20.

HONOLULU

Kambove, Bank, June 11.
Teny Maru, N.Y.K., June 12.
Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 18.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 26.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.

ILOILO

Michigan, S.S.S., June 17.

JAPAN PORTS

Bellerophon, B.F., June 11.
Monte Piana, Dodwell's, June 11.
Bonnevill, Thoresen, June 12.
Teny Maru, N.Y.K., June 12.
Memnon, B.F., June 15.
Chenoncau, M.M., June 17.
Friedland, Jansen, June 17.
Kutsang, Jardine's, June 17.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., June 17.
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, June 17.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., June 18.
Franken, Melchers, June 18.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, June 18.
Memnon, B.F., June 18.
Tathylus, B.F., June 19.
Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 20.
Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., June 20.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., June 20.
Morea, P. & O., June 20.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 24.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., June 25.
Takliwa, B.I., June 25.
Ceylon, Gilman's, June 26.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 26.
Philotetes, B.F., June 26.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, June 29.
Java, Manners, June 30.
Col. di Lana, Dodwell's, July 1.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, July 1.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, July 4.
Kalyan, P. & O., July 4.
Shirala, B.I., July 5.
Nellore, E. & A., July 8.
Pres. Madison A.M.L., July 8.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., July 10.
Ixion, B.F., July 10.

KANTON

Michigan, S.S.S., June 17.

KANTON

Michigan, S.S.S., June 17.

KANTON

Michigan, S.S.S., June 17.

KANTON

Michigan, S.S.S., June 17.

KANTON

Michigan, S.S.S., June 17.

KANTON

Michigan, S.S.S., June 17.

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Michigan, S.S.S., June 17.

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Michigan, S.S.S., June 17.

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Michigan, S.S.S., June 17.

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Michigan, S.S.S., June 17.

KANTON

Michigan, S.S.S., June 17.

KANTON

Michigan, S.S.S., June 17.

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Michigan, S.S.S., June 17.

KANTON

Michigan, S.S.S., June 17.

KANTON

Michigan, S.S.S., June 17.

KANTON

Michigan, S.S.S., June 17.

KANTON

Michigan, S.S.S., June 17.

KANTON

Michigan, S.S.S., June 17.

MARSEILLES

Dakar Maru, N.Y.K., June 10.
Antenor, B.F., June 11.
Koenigsberg, Melchers, June 12.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., June 14.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, June 15.
Andre Lebon, M.M., June 17.
Havelland, Jansen, June 18.
Ranpura, P. & O., June 21.
Aller, Melchers, June 22.
Diomed, B.F., June 24.
Danmark, Manners, June 26.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 28.
Lahore, P. & O., June 28.
Alipore, P. & O., June 28.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, June 29.
Ermland, Jansen, July 4.
Karmala, P. & O., July 5.
Alster, Melchers, July 9.
Hector, B.F., July 9.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.

NAPLES

Pres. Johnson, Dollar, June 15.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., June 14.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 28.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, June 29.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Pres. Johnson, Dollar, June 15.
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, June 17.
Cingalese Prince, Furness, June 19.
Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, June 25.
Elphenor, B.F., July 2.
Javanese Prince, Furness, July 3.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.

NEWCHWANG

Ichang, B. & S., June 11.
Yingchow, B. & S., June 16.

PANAMA

Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, June 17.
Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.

PENANG

Sado Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Suisang, Jardine's, June 13.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., June 14.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, June 15.
Alipore, P. & O., June 18.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., June 19.
Namsang, Jardine's, June 21.
Ranpura, P. & O., June 21.
Takada, B.I., June 21.
Taima, B.I., June 26.
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 28.
Lahore, P. & O., June 28.
Alipore, P. & O., June 28.
Nagara, Gilman's, June 29.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, June 29.
Ermland, Jansen, July 4.
Karmala, P. & O., July 5.
Alster, Melchers, July 9.
Hector, B.F., July 9.
Hilda, Dwell's, July 9.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.

PORTLAND

Kambove, Bank, June 11.
Bonnevill, Thoresen, June 12.
Michigan, S.S.S., July 3.

RANGOON

Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Tokushima, N.Y.K., June 29.

SAIGON

Koenigsberg, Melchers, June 12.
Andre Lebon, M.M., June 17.

SANDAKAN

Mausang, Jardine's, June 11.
Hinsang, Jardine's, June 21.
St. Albans, E. & A., July 4.

SAN FRANCISCO

Kambove, Bank, June 11.
Bonnevill, Thoresen, June 12.
Michigan, S.S.S., July 3.

SEATTLE

Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., June 10.
Kambove, Bank, June 11.
Bonnevill, Thoresen, June 12.
Tathylus, B.F., June 19.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., June 20.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 24.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., July 5.
Ixion, B.F., July 10.

SHANGHAI

Bellerophon, B.F., June 11.
Ichang, B. & S., June 11.
Monte Piana, Dodwell's, June 11.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, June 11.
Tinan, B. & S., June 11.
Teny Maru, N.Y.K., June 12.
Tijikarung, J.C.J.L., June 12.
Chengtu, B. & S., June 13.
Memnon, B.F., June 15.
Suisang, B. & S., June 15.
Waishing, Jardine's, June 15.
Pyrrhus, B.F., June 18.
Yingchow, B. & S., June 16.

SHANGHAI

Glenamoy, Jardine's, June 19.
Hopsang, Jardine's, June 18.
Memnon, B.F., June 15.
Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 20.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., June 20.
Morea, P. & O., June 20.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 24.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., June 25.
Takliwa, B.I., June 25.
Ceylon, Gilman's, June 26.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 26.
Philotetes, B.F., June 26.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, June 29.
Java, Manners, June 30.
Col. di Lana, Dodwell's, July 1.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, July 1.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, July 4.
Kalyan, P. & O., July 4.
Shirala, B.I., July 5.
Nellore, E. & A., July 8.
Pres. Madison A.M.L., July 8.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., July 10.
Ixion, B.F., July 10.

SHANGHAI

Bellerophon, B.F., June 11.
Ichang, B. & S., June 11.
Monte Piana, Dodwell's, June 11.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, June 11.
Tinan, B. & S., June 11.
Teny Maru, N.Y.K., June 12.
Tijikarung, J.C.J.L., June 12.
Chengtu, B. & S., June 13.
Memnon, B.F., June 15.
Suisang, B. & S., June 15.
Waishing, Jardine's, June 15.
Pyrrhus, B.F., June 18.
Yingchow, B. & S., June 16.

SHANGHAI

Glenamoy, Jardine's, June 19.
Hopsang, Jardine's, June 18.
Memnon, B.F., June 15.
Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 20.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., June 20.
Morea, P. & O., June 20.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 24.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., June 25.
Takliwa, B.I., June 25.
Ceylon, Gilman's, June 26.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 26.
Philotetes, B.F., June 26.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, June 29.
Java, Manners, June 30.
Col. di Lana, Dodwell's, July 1.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, July 1.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, July 4.
Kalyan, P. & O., July 4.
Shirala, B.I., July 5.
Nellore, E. & A., July 8.
Pres. Madison A.M.L., July 8.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., July 10.
Ixion, B.F., July 10.

SHANGHAI

Glenamoy, Jardine's, June 19.
Hopsang, Jardine's, June 18.
Memnon, B.F., June 15.
Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 20.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., June 20.
Morea, P. & O., June 20.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 24.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., June 25.
Takliwa, B.I., June 25.
Ceylon, Gilman's, June 26.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 26.
Philotetes, B.F., June 26.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, June 29.
Java, Manners, June 30.
Col. di Lana, Dodwell's, July 1.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, July 1.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, July 4.
Kalyan, P. & O., July 4.
Shirala, B.I., July 5.
Nellore, E. & A., July 8.
Pres. Madison A.M.L., July 8.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., July 10.
Ixion, B.F., July 10.

SHANGHAI

Glenamoy, Jardine's, June 19.
Hopsang, Jardine's, June 18.
Memnon, B.F., June 15.
Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 20.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., June 20.
Morea, P. & O., June 20.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 24.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., June 25.
Takliwa, B.I., June 25.
Ceylon, Gilman's, June 26.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 26.
Philotetes, B.F., June 26.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, June 29.
Java, Manners, June 30.
Col. di Lana, Dodwell's, July 1.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, July 1.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, July 4.
Kalyan, P. & O., July 4.
Shirala, B.I., July 5.
Nellore, E. & A., July 8.
Pres. Madison A.M.L., July 8.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., July 10.
Ixion, B.F., July 10.

SHANGHAI

Glenamoy, Jardine's, June 19.
Hopsang, Jardine's, June 18.
Memnon, B.F., June 15.
Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 20.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., June 20.
Morea, P. & O., June 20.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 24.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., June 25.
Takliwa, B.I., June 25.
Ceylon, Gilman's, June

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOOCHOW, SANYAO, SHANGHAI, NEWCHANG & DALNY	"ICHANG"	On 11th June, 7 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TSINAY"	On 11th June, 8 p.m.
HONGKONG, FAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KANOW"	On 13th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENGTO"	On 13th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUICANG"	On 15th June, Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 15th June, 2.30 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOI, SWATOW & S'PORE	"ANHUI"	On 16th June, 3 p.m.
SHAL, NEWCHANG & DALNY	"YINGHONG"	On 16th June, 5 p.m.
SWATOW, FOOCHOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHENGTO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 17th June, 11 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 17th June, Noon
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	On 18th June, 5 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGHONG"	On 22nd June, 8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 22nd June, 2.30 p.m.
HONGKONG, FAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"CHENGTO"	On 23rd June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW, FOOCHOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHENGTO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 27th June, 11 a.m.

* Sails from Kowloon Dock.

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EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMSHIP	Days from Hong Kong	Days to Port
CHANGTE	In Port	24th June
TAIPING	11th July	22nd July
CHANGTE	12th August	22nd August
TAIPING	12th Sept.	23rd Sept.

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The M.S. "DANMARK"

on or about
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PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN
AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

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STEAMSHIP	SHANGHAI, ETC.	CONTINENT, ETC.
M.S. "Panama"	11th July	11th July
M.S. "Java"	30th June	10th Aug.
M.S. "Asia"	1st Aug.	10th Sept.
M.S. "Afrika"	1st Sept.	5th Oct.
M.S. "Malaya"	25th Sept.	1st Nov.

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ANDRE LEBON ... 17th June	CHENONCEAUX ... 17th June
PORTHOUS ... 1st July	ATHOS II ... 1st July
CHENONCEAUX ... 15th July	D'ARTAGNAN ... 15th July
ATHOS II ... 29th July	ANGERS ... 29th July
D'ARTAGNAN ... 12th Aug.	SPHINX ... 12th Aug.
ANGERS ... 26th Aug.	G. METZINGER ... 1st Sept.
SPHINX ... 16th Sept.	ANDRE LEBON ... 15th Sept.
G. METZINGER ... 30th Sept.	PORTHOUS ... 29th Sept.

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Telephone: 20051. 2 QUEEN'S BUILDING.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JUNE 9, 1930.														JUNE 10, 1930.													
STATION	Hong Kong Observatory Time	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		THERMISTERS	HUMIDITY	WIND			WIND (Beaufort)	Hong Kong Observatory Time	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		THERMISTERS	HUMIDITY	WIND			WIND (Beaufort)									
		Fathoms	Meters			Direction	Force (Knots)	Fathoms			Meters	Direction			Force (Knots)												
Wladivostok	12	30.08	764.0	56	...	SE	4	0	...	6	30.06	763.5	53	...	ESE	2	0	...									
Nemuro	11	30.16	766.0	...	...	SE	2	1	...	5	33.13	765.0	...	...	SSE	1	0	...									
Enkodo	"	30.12	765.0	...	...	SSE	1	...	...	"	30.18	766.5	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Tokio	"	30.13	765.0	...	...	...	0	0	...	"	30.18	766.5	...	...	NNW	1	...	...									
Kochi	"	30.10	764.5	...	...	...	0	0	...	"	30.14	765.5	...	...	W	1	...	...									
Nagasaki	"	30.12	765.0	...	...	SW	1	...	...	"	30.12	765.0	...	...	...	0	1	...									
Kagoshima	"	30.10	764.5	...	...	SSE	1	...	...	"	30.10	764.5	...	...	NNW	1	...	...									
Oshima	"	30.08	764.0	...	...	...	0	0	...	"	30.02	762.5	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Naha	"	30.02	762.5	...	...	NE	3	...	...	"	29.96	761.0	...	...	ESE	1	...	...									
Ishigakijima	"	29.99	761.5	...	...	SSW	1	...	...	"	29.94	760.5	...	...	S	1	...	...									
Bonin Island	"	30.08	763.5	...	...	ENE	1	...	...	"	30.02	762.5	...	...	ESE	1	...	...									
Chafso	15	29.90	759.5	86	51	SSE	4	0	...	6	29.98	761.0	69	80	SSW	4	1	b									
Shanghai	14	30.02	762.5	81	56	SSF	4	0	...	"	30.03	762.6	84	96	ESE	1	0	...									
Guttsiaf	"	30.10	764.5	74	86	SE	4	0	...	"	30.07	763.8	69	95	ESE	2	0	...									
Wanchow	"	30.02	762.6	77	73	NE	2	0	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Foochow	"	30.04	763.0	74	86	E	1	0	...	7	29.99	761.5	74	81	NE	1	0	...									
Amoy	"	29.94	760.5	80	62	E	4	b	0	5	29.91	759.7	73	92	ENE	4	0	...									
Swatow	"	29.86	758.4	79	75	NE	2	0	...	"	29.89	759.3	73	91	ENE	2	0	...									
Taihou	11	30.00	762.0	73	91	E	4	0	...	"	29.94	760.3	72	98	...	0	0	...									
Taihou	"	29.89	761.7	81	...	...	0	0	...	"	29.85	760.8	73	...	...	0	0	...									
Taiwan	"	29.87	761.1	81	...	...	0	0	...	"	29.82	759.9	73	...	ENE	2	b	...									
Koshu	"	29.84	760.5	86	...	...	0	0	...	"	29.82	759.9	72	...	...	0	0	...									
Pescadores	"	29.87	761.1	79	...	...	0	0	...	"	29.82	759.9	75	...	ENE	2	0	...									
Hong Kong	14	29.85	758.2	73	98	E	4	0	...	6	29.86	758.4	75	91	...	0	0	...									
Gap Rock	"	29.88	757.7	78	...	ESE	6	od	...	"	29.86	758.4	79	...	SSE	3	0	...									
Macao	"	29.78	756.9	86	77	SE	4	0	...	"	29.84	757.8	72	98	NNW	3	0	...									
Hoihow	"	29.80	756.9	86	77	N	1	0	...	"	29.80	759.4	78	91	NE	1	0	...									
Pratas Island	"	29.87	758.7	82	74	S	1	0	...	6	29.82	757.5	75	98	SE	4	0	...									
Phulian	15	29.81	757.2	82	74	S	1	0	...	7	29.79	756.8	61	...	SSW	4	2	b									
Tourane	"	29.79	756.5	86	...	SE	2	b	...	"	29.87	756.7	77	...	NNE	4	2	b									
Cape St. James	"	29.85	758.1	84	...	SE	4	0	...	"	29.88	752.0	79	84	E	1	0	...									
Basco	14	29.87	758.7	86	85	SE	4	0	...	6	29.87	758.7	77	91	SW	2	1	b									
Aparri	"	29.82	767.5	90	66	NNE	4	0	...	"	29.87	768.7	77	91	...	...	...	...									
Tuguegarao	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Vigan	"	29.80	766.9	90	69	W	2	0	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Manila	"	29.81	767.2	82	81	N	1	0	...	"	29.85	758.1	77	89	NE	1	0	...									
Legaspi	"	29.78	756.3	90	69	NE	2	0	...	"	29.82	767.5	81	94	NE	2	0	...									
Calbayog	"	29.79	756.6	84	81	SE	2	0	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Tacloban	"	29.80	756.9	82	81	...	0	0	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Iloilo	"	29.76	756.0	90	83	NE	4	0	...	"	29.81	767.2	79	61	NE	2	0	...									
Cebu	"	29.78	756.0	90	55	NE	6	0	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Surigao	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	29.82	757.5	77	96	SW	1	r	...									
Saipan	11.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Guam	12.22	29.82	757.5	...	...	E	4	b	4.22	"	29.86	758.4	...	...	NE	1	0	...									
Yap	11.00	29.80	756.9	...	...	E	2	0	5	"	29.87	758.7	...	...	...	0	0	...									
Pelou	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Labuan	14	29.82	757.4	84	79	NE	6	b	6	"	29.85	758.2	77	91	...	...	...	...									

June 9d. 17h. 20m.—Warning to Hong Kong, Coast Ports, &c.—Typhoon filling up in Lat. 22° N. Long. 112° E. position uncertain.
June 9d. 17h. 10m.—Local signal No. 4 lowered.
June 10d. 10h. 50m.—An anticyclone covers Japan and a depression lies over western China.
Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.73 inches. Total since January 1, 28.20 inches, against an average of 28.41 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON JUNE 11.

- 1.—Formosa Channel ... Light, variable winds.
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamock ... S. winds, moderate; fair to showery.
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock ... S. winds, moderate; fair to showery.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan ... S.E. winds, moderate.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, June 10.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.82	29.80	29.83
Temperature	74	79	78
Humidity	85	85	86
Wind	E	NW	Calu
Direction	4	QBR	OM
Force	2.03	0.93	1.13

Highest open-air Temperature, 9: 77
Lowest open-air Temperature, 10: 75

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Qualls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

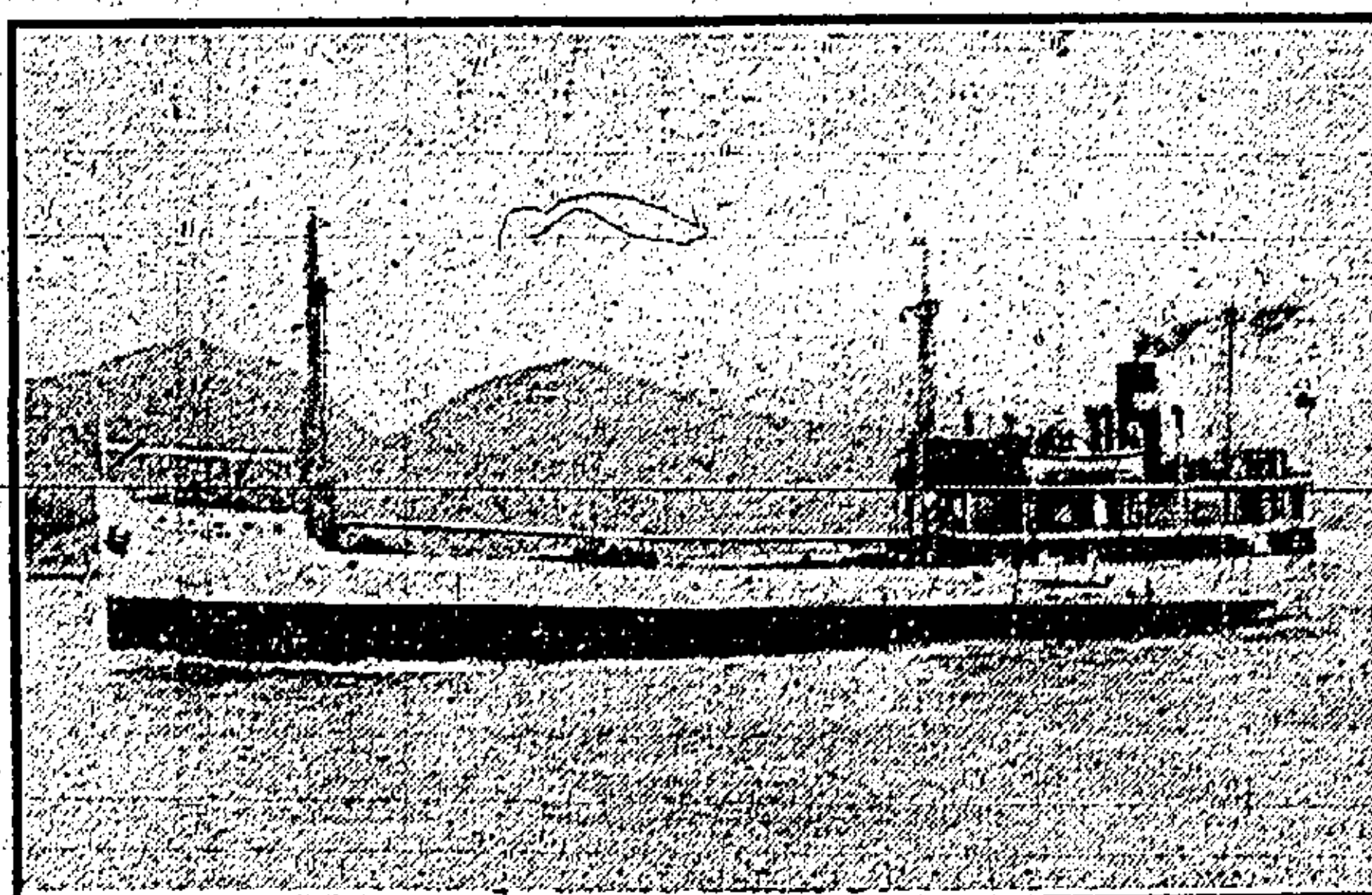
From June 11 to 17, 1930.

Day of Week	Date	High Water		Low Water	
		Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Wed.	11	h. m. 8.53	7.2 m. 2.29	h. m. 3.10	2.30
Thur.	12	h. m. 9.20	7.4 m. 2.59	h. m. 3.1	2.5
Fri.	13	h. m. 9.48	7.3 m. 3.30	h. m. 3.2	3.2
Sat.	14	h. m. 10.13	7.2 m. 4.1	h. m. 3.4	3.4
Sun.	15	h. m. 10.41	7.1 m. 4.30	h. m. 3.5	3.5
Mon.	16	No infer. high	nor low	h. m. 3.5	3.5
Tues.	17	No infer. high	nor low	h. m. 3.5	3.5

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To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"WAISHING" "HOPSANG" "HANGSANG" "YATSHING"	Sun. 15th June, at 10 a.m. Wed. 19th June, at 10 a.m. Sun. 22nd June, at 10 a.m. Wed. 25th June, at 10 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG" "NAMSANG" "KUTSANG"	Fri. 13th June, at 3 p.m. Sat. 21st June, at 3 p.m. Tues. 24th July, at 3 p.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Tues. 17th June, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"HOSANG" "YUENSANG"	Thurs. 26th June, at 7 a.m. Wed. 9th July, at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wed. 11th June, at 3 p.m. Sat. 21st June, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW & FOOCHOW	"CHIPSING" "CHEONGSHING"	Sun. 15th June, at 7 a.m. Fri. 20th June, at 7 a.m.

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Steamship "GLENSHANE" ... 29th June

Motor Vessel "GLENNAP" ... 4th July

Motor Vessel

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Empress of Asia	June 25	June 29	July 1	July 3	July 12
Empress of Canada	July 10	July 15	July 17	July 17	July 25
Empress of Japan	July 23	July 26	July 29	July 31	Aug. 9
Empress of Russia	Aug. 7	Aug. 10	Aug. 12	Aug. 14	Aug. 23
Empress of Asia	Aug. 20	Aug. 23	Aug. 26	Aug. 28	Sept. 6
Empress of Canada	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 9	Sept. 11	Sept. 19
Empress of Japan	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Sept. 25	Oct. 4
Empress of Russia	Oct. 2	Oct. 5	Oct. 7	Oct. 9	Oct. 17
Empress of Asia	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	Nov. 1
Empress of Canada	Oct. 30	Nov. 2	Nov. 4	Nov. 6	Nov. 14
Empress of Japan	Nov. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 18	Nov. 20	Nov. 29

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SHINYO MARU	Thursday, 26th June
SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports	
MISHIMA MARU	Friday, 29th June
SIBERIA MARU	Saturday, 5th July
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez	
FUSHIMI MARU	Saturday, 14th June at 8 a.m.
HAIOUAKI MARU	Saturday, 28th June at 7 a.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Porto	
TANGO MARU	Tuesday, 24th June
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo	
SADO MARU	Wednesday, 11th June
TOTTORI MARU	Friday, 27th June
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama	
BOKUYO MARU	Sunday, 29th June
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Porto	
KAMAKURA MARU	Tuesday, 1st July
NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA	
TATSUNO MARU	Wednesday, 25th June
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Stamboul (Constantinople), Genoa & Marseilles	
DURBIN MARU	Sunday, 20th July
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	
MALACCA MARU	Sunday, 15th June
TOKUSHIMA MARU	Sunday, 29th June
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	
AKI MARU (Nagasaki direct)	Wednesday, 18th June
BINGO MARU (Moji direct)	Friday, 20th June
HARUNA MARU	Monday, 23rd June

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS

IMPORTS 3,700 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
13,900 TONS.

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office, of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

	Cargo for	Through
British	H.K.	Porta.
Shirala	Calcutta 830	3,382
City of Shanghai	Shanghai	6,626
Newchang	Amoy 100	250
American		
Pres. Jefferson	Manila 500	1,000
Dutch		
Cremer	Singapore 327	45
Norwegian		
Solviken	Singapore 875	1,260
Japanese		
Kumakura Maru	Keelung 1,000	1,000
Total	3,732	13,963

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	9	9
American	1	0
Dutch	1	1
Norwegian	1	1
Japanese	3	1
Total	9	9

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Shirala (Br.) Calcutta, Singapore	291
Cremer (Dutch) Belawan, Deli, Singapore	1,488
Solviken (Nor.) Singapore	24
Lushan Maru (Jap.) Canton	25
Total	2,048

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following vessels were in harbour yesterday:—

Wharves.—Kowloon: Tenyo Maru, Atlas Maru, St. Albans, President Jefferson, Tatsuta Maru; A.P.C.—North Point: Sumatra, Palembang; Douglas Lapaik: Haiching. Docks.—Kowloon: Nam Sang; Tai Koo: Kong Ning, Sui Yang, Kiukiang, Kronviken, Menado Maru, Kaimiloa; Cosmopolitan: Helena. Buys.—A1 Antenor, A2 Panama, A3 Hanover, A4 Tjondard, A6 Rheinfeld, A8 Dakar Maru, A10 City of Shanghai, B11 Kiang, B12 Newchang, B13 Sunning, C10 Solviken, B30 Apsey, B34 Tjileboet, A35 Batavia Maru, A27 Lyemcoon, A38 Cremer, A29 Tudor, A30 Changtse, A31 Tjikarang, B32 Kwai-chang, C33 Chipping, C35 Dux, B36 Peking Maru, C37 Shun Chih, B38 Helios, C39 Lushan Maru, C41 Wai-shing, C42 Haidia, C44 Lima, B50 Sittang, B51 Saka Maru.

ARRIVALS

June 9.

Atlas Maru, Japanese str., 4,311 tons, Capt. S. Takeya, from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.
City of Shanghai, British str., 3,748 tons, Capt. H. Lloyd, from Shanghai, buoy No. A10.—Bank Line.
Sensan Maru, Japanese str., 1,588 tons, Capt. Date, from Campha, buoy No. B35.—M.B.K.
Solviken, Norwegian str., 1,435 tons, Capt. N. Norval, from Singapore, buoy No. C13.—Kwong Nam & Co.
Tatsuta Maru, Japanese str., 16,835 tons, Capt. Shunji, Ito, from Los Angeles, Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.
Gilbert, Dutch str., 3,635 tons, Capt. T. P. Schattenburg, from Manila, buoy No. A24.—J.C.J.L.

June 10.

Antenor, British str., 6,809 tons, Capt. R. J. Woodgett, from Shanghai, buoy No. A1.—B. & S.
Antung, British str., 2,107 tons, Capt. G. Morse, from Amoy, buoy No. B9.—B. & S.
Cremer, Dutch str., 2,784 tons, Capt. G. J. Harmsen, from Singapore, buoy No. A25.—J.C.J.L.
Fosching, British str., 1,423 tons, Capt. W. A. Balch, from Canton, Kowloon Wharf.—J. M. & Co.
Lushan Maru, Japanese str., 1,507 tons, Capt. R. Nagayama, from Canton, buoy No. C39.—N.Y.K.
Newchang, British str., 1,450 tons, Capt. T. Green, from Amoy, buoy No. B12.—B. & S.
Sui Sang, British str., 1,982 tons, Capt. R. J. J. Sneddon, from Amoy, buoy No. B7.—J. M. & Co.

Tenyo Maru, Japanese str., 6,277 tons, Capt. J. Tsuji, from Manila, East Kowloon.—N.Y.K.
Toyo Maru No. 1, Japanese str., 1,310 tons, Capt. T. Tokuchi, Newchwang, Yaumati.—M.B.K.
Tudor, Norwegian str., 4,045 tons, Capt. J. A. Hansen, from Singapore, buoy No. A29.—Thoresen & Co.

CLEARANCES.

June 10.

Anking, for Pass. Through, Antenor, for Singapore.
Atlas Maru, for Keelung, Dakar Maru, Singapore.
Dorcy, for Newchwang.
Hanover, for Honolulu.
Kwai Sang, for Swatow.
Lushan Maru, for Swatow.
Lyemcoon, for Singapore.
Newchang, for Canton.
Panama, for Keelung.
Sensan Maru, for Nantingchow.
Solviken, for Amoy.
Sunkong, for K. C. Wan.
Toyo Maru No. 1, for Whampoa.

MAIL AT U.S. CONSULATE.

Mail has been received at the American Consulate General for the following persons: The Consulate will be glad to learn the forwarding addresses of any persons listed:—Geo. A. Allan, W. R. Attaway, A. R. Bartlett, T. B. Belsjoe, G. G. Bradford, R. Caldwell, Chock Koon Fong, J. A. Conley, R. G. Cooper, C. D. Curry, L. Curtis, V. Donnelly, F. Haskell, G. L. Holland, E. R. Loverud, S. Madrinan, Lt. G. F. Menta, I. Moller, Geo. Pruitt, Miss R. C. Richardson, Miss A. Rizzig, Capt. G. B. Rogers, Miss M. Root, G. I. Simpson, A. B. Taylor and R. L. Teigler.

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"RANPUKA"	16,901	21st June	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"LABORE"	5,804	28th June [Mar.]	L'don, Hull, H'g, R'dm. & A'w'p.
"KARMA"	9,128	5th July	Mars, L'don, Hull, R'dm. & A'w'p.
"MOREA"	10,954	18th July	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"JEYPORE"	5,318	26th July [Mar.]	L'don, Hull, H'g, R'dm. & A'w'p.
"KALYAN"	9,144	2nd Aug.	Mars, L'don, Hull, R'dm. & A'w'p.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,688	16th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"KASHMIR"	9,885	30th Aug.	Marseilles, L'don, R'dm. & A'w'p.
"MANITUA"	10,946	13th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"KASHGAR"	9,005	27th Sept.	Marseilles, L'don, R'dm. & A'w'p.
"MALWA"	10,980	11th Oct.	Marseilles & London
"KHYBER"	9,114	25th Oct.	Marseilles, L'don, R'dm. & A'w'p.
"MOREA"	10,954	8th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	22nd Nov.	do.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,618	6th Dec.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	20th Dec.	Mars, L'don, R'dm. and A'w'p.
"RANCHI"	16,650	8th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"KASHMIR"	9,885	17th Jan.	do.
"MALWA"	10,980	31st Jan.	do.

* Cargo only. † Calls Karachi.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, France, Spain, and other Levant Ports by steamer of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TAKADA"	9,849	21st June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALMA"	10,930	26th June	do.
"SHAKALA"	7,241	3th July	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	14th July	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	8th Aug.	do.
"TALAMBA"	9,018	18th Aug.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	31st Aug.	do.

B.I.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"NELLORE"	6,553	3rd Aug.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne
"TANDA"	6,956	11th Sept.	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, H'g, Cebu, Kolambangan, Tawse, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand: Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"MOREA"	10,954	20th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	26th June	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"NELLORE"	6,553	18th July	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"RAJPUTANA"	16,688	18th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hama
"TALAWA"	10,006	18th July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
"TALAMBA"	9,018	25th July	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,885	1st Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TALMA"	10,930	10th Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
"MANITUA"	10,946	18th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,980	12th Sept.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	26th Sept.	do.
"MOREA"	10,954	10th Oct.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	24th Oct.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama
"RAWALPINDI"	16,618	7th Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Nov.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama
"RANCHI"	16,650	6th Dec.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama
"KASHMIR"	9,885	20th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,980	3rd Jan.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama
"KASHGAR"	9,005	17th Jan.	do.
"MOREA"	10,954	31st Jan.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	14th Feb.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama
"RAWALPINDI"	16,618	28th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama
"KALYAN"	9,144	11th Mar.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama
"RAJPUTANA"	16,688	27th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama
"KALYAN"	9,144	10th Apr.	do.

* Cargo only. † Calls at Tsingtau and Wei-hai-wei.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the carrying steamer.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

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SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND VLADIVOSTOK.

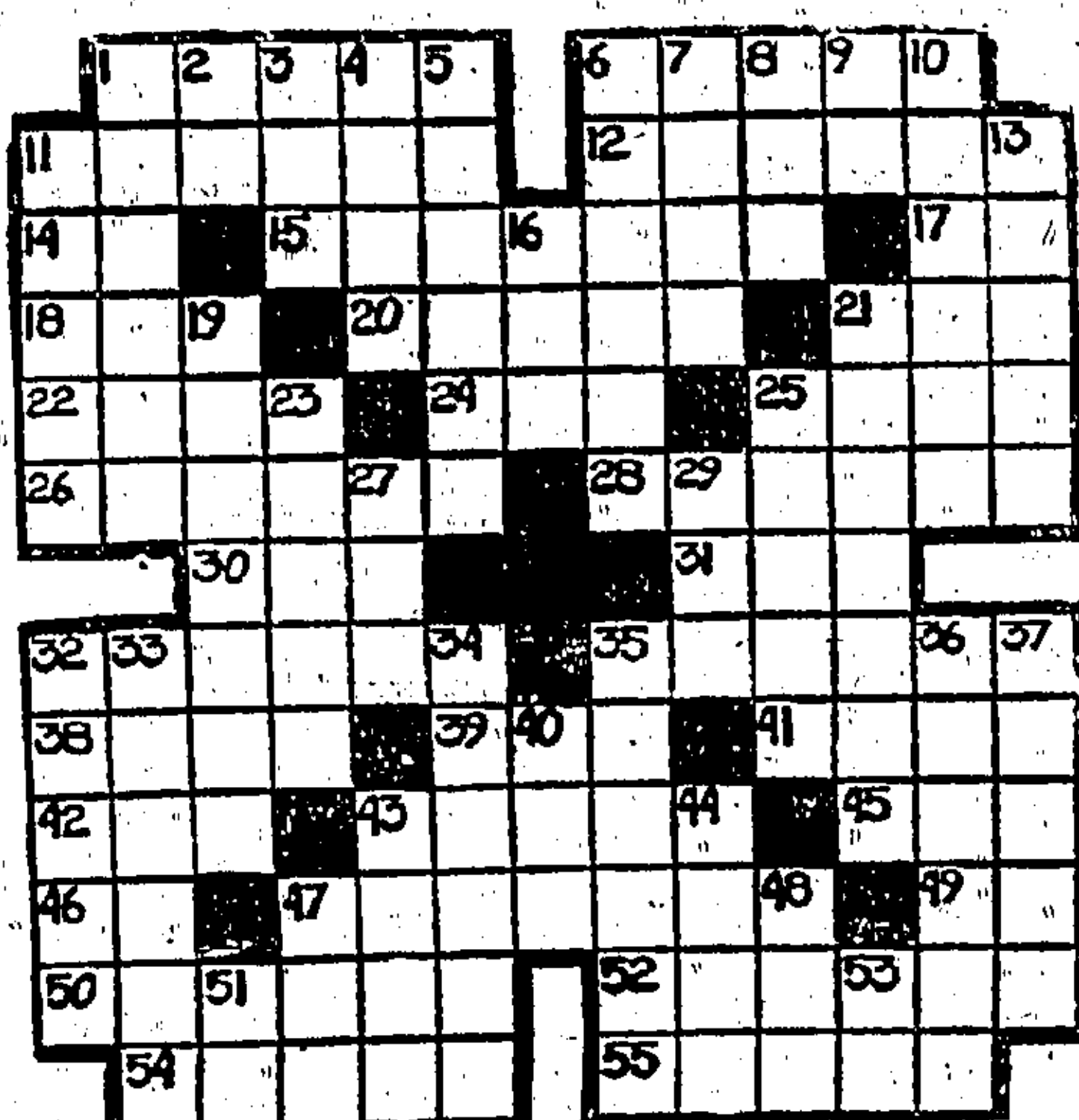
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Passenger Rates Hong Kong to Europe... £60.

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GILMAN & CO., LTD. G. E. HUYGEN
Hong Kong. Canton.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE AND YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



HORIZONTAL

- 1.—Luscious color.
- 2.—Theatre page.
- 3.—To want greatly.
- 4.—More tidy.
- 5.—Conjunction.
- 6.—Slender tower of mosque.
- 7.—To punch.
- 8.—Surprised.
- 9.—Baby's napkin.
- 10.—Burden.
- 11.—A beverage.
- 12.—Uncovered.
- 13.—To tell.
- 14.—Looked alyly.
- 15.—Falseness.
- 16.—Tatter.
- 17.—Staggered.
- 18.—Raid.
- 19.—Insects.
- 20.—Wing like part.
- 21.—To sup.
- 22.—Possessive pronoun.
- 23.—Highest point.
- 24.—Insect egg.
- 25.—Symbol for silicon.
- 26.—Musical compositions.
- 27.—Symbol for tellurium.
- 28.—Valuable fur.
- 29.—Rubber.
- 30.—Having ears.
- 31.—To marry again.

VERTICAL

- 1.—Wild.
- 2.—While.
- 3.—Not bright.
- 4.—Goddess of discord.
- 5.—Body of law-makers.
- 6.—Imaginary.
- 7.—To sow.

- 8.—Head covering.
- 9.—French for and.
- 10.—To withdraw.
- 11.—Giver.
- 12.—Gowned.
- 13.—Deviated.
- 14.—Chicken.
- 15.—Article sold at low price.
- 16.—Jaws by ship.
- 17.—Facial hair.
- 18.—Golf mound.
- 19.—Age.
- 20.—To lift up.
- 21.—Whole.
- 22.—Blended with yarn.
- 23.—Skipper.
- 24.—Joined.
- 25.—Prevented.
- 26.—Meadow.
- 27.—Fruit of pine.
- 28.—Biblical weed.
- 29.—Address of respect.
- 30.—Cutting tool.
- 31.—Mother.
- 32.—Gimmick point.



HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital \$30,000,000
 Issued & Fully Paid-up \$30,000,000
 Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling \$2,500,000
 Silver \$9,500,000
 Reserve Liability of Pro-
 prietors \$30,000,000

Head Office: Hong Kong.

Board of Directors:
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 Hon. Mr. C. G. S. MACKIE,
 Deputy Chairman.

W. H. Bell, Esq.,
 A. H. Compton, Esq.,
 B. Lander Lewis, Esq.,
 G. Miskin, Esq.,
 Hon. Mr. J. J. Paterson,
 T. E. Pearce, Esq.,
 T. H. R. Shaw, Esq.,
 J. P. Warren, Esq.,
 Acting Chief Manager:
 V. M. GRAYBURN, Esq.

Branches:—
 Amoy, Peiping
 Bangkok, Ipoh
 Batavia, Johore
 Bombay, Kobe
 Calcutta, Hongkong
 Canton, Kowloon
 Cebu, Manila
 Hankow, Shanghai
 Harbin, Singapore
 Hongkong, Sourabaya
 Kobe, Swatow
 London, Yokohama
 Lyons, Shanghai
 Manila, Singapore
 Peking, Sourabaya
 Rangoon, Swatow
 Shanghai, Yokohama
 Singapore, Yokohama
 Swatow, Yokohama
 Yokohama, Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in
 Local Currency and Fixed De-
 posits received for one year or
 shorter periods in Local Currency
 and Sterling on terms which will
 be quoted on application.
 Hong Kong, 28th April, 1930. [28]

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank
 is conducted by the HONG
 KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
 CORPORATION. Rules may be ob-
 tained on application.

For the Hong Kong & Shanghai
 Banking Corporation,
 V. M. GRAYBURN,
 Acting Chief Manager.
 Hong Kong, 15th March, 1930. [9]

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND
 UNDIVIDED PROFITS
 U.S. \$4,000,000.00

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An American Bank offering com-
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 Rates on Application.

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 PANY OF NEW YORK.
 Total Resources in excess of U.S.
 \$60,000,000.00. D. M. BIGGAR,
 Manager.

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MAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
 BANKERS
 Established 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD,
 CENTRAL.

Authorized Capital Gldrs. 150,000,000.
 Paid-Up Capital (212,500,000).
 Reserve Fund (23,888,687).
 Reserve Fund (23,333,333).

Head Office: Amsterdam.
 Eastern Head Office: Batavia.
 Branches:—
 Batavia, Bandoeng, Bencoolen,
 Calcutta, Canton, Djibouti, Hongkong,
 Kanton, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manilla,
 Peking, Rangoon, Singapore, Sourabaya,
 Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

London Bankers:—
 National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.
 Banking Business of every descrip-
 tion transacted.
 A. STOKELINK,
 Acting Manager.
 Hong Kong, 10th April, 1930. [30]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Head Office: Hong Kong.
 Hong Kong Currency.
 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$11,000,000
 PAID-UP CAPITAL \$8,835,800
 RESERVE FUND 1,000,000

Branches:—
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 SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW
 YORK AND SAN
 FRANCISCO.

London Bankers:—
 The Chartered Bank, Ltd.

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 Foreign Exchange and Banking
 Business of every description
 transacted.
 Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes)
 at a Yearly Rental of from \$5 to
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LOOK POONG SHAN,
 Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
 1853.

Head Office: LONDON.

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 Reserve Fund £4,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Pro-
 prietors £3,000,000

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 (Malay States) IPOH, BANGKOK
 AMSTERDAM, KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE
 BANGKOK, KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE
 BOMBAY, KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE
 CALCUTTA, KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE
 CANTON, KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE
 CEBU, KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE
 COLON, KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE
 HANKOW, KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE
 HONG KONG, KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE
 KUALA LUMPUR, KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE
 MANILA, KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE
 MEDAN, KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE
 NEW YORK, KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE
 Peking, KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE
 Rangoon, KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE
 SHANGHAI, KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE
 SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE
 SOERABAYA, KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE
 SWATOW, KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE
 Tientsin, KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE
 YOKOHAMA, KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General
 Banking Business transacted.
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
 FIXED DEPOSITS received for one
 year or shorter periods at rates
 which will be quoted on applica-
 tion.

A. H. FERGUSON,
 Manager.

Hong Kong, 9th Jan., 1929. [30]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE

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 COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE
 (Incorporated in France).
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 Special Working Capital 50,000,000
 Reserves 22,319,000

Branches:
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 Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi
 Tourane, Quinhon, Hue
 Thanh-hoa, Vinh, Nam-Penh
 Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin
 Hong Kong

France: Société Générale, Banque
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A. ROLLIN,
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Head Office:—
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 E.C. 4.

Authorized Capital £23,000,000
 Subscribed Capital £21,900,000
 Paid-up Capital £21,000,000
 Reserve Fund and Reserves £2,940,000

Branches:
 THE BANK OF ENGLAND
 and
 MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches:
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 Batavia, Kota Bharu, New York
 Calcutta, Kuala Lumpur, Penang
 Cebu, (Kanton) Port Louis
 Colombo, Kuala Lumpur (Mauritius)
 Delhi, (Pahang) Rangoon
 Galle, Kuala Lumpur
 Hong Kong, Kuantan, Simla
 Howrah, Kuantan, Singapore
 Ipoh, (Pahang) Sourabaya
 Kandy

Hong Kong Branch:
 Every description of Banking
 and Exchange Business transacted.
 Travellers Cheques issued.
 Trustee and Executorships under-
 taken.

INTEREST allowed on Current Ac-
 counts and Fixed Deposits at Rates
 that may be ascertained on applica-
 tion.

F. THOROUGHGOOD,
 Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
 Hong Kong, 10th Apr., 1930. [28]

BANK OF CHINA.

Reorganized October 26, 1928, under
 special charter of The National
 Government as an

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE
BANK.

Subscribed Capital \$25,000,000.00
 Paid-up Capital \$24,710,200.00
 Reserve Funds \$3,289,800.00

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI

HONG KONG BRANCH:
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Owing to our numerous branches in
 China and large connections with
 the important commercial centres for the
 whole of the East, we are able to
 provide facilities for domestic and foreign
 banking and exchange.

We also handle the issue of Bonds and
 other Public Funds of the Chinese
 Government both at home and abroad.

SHOU J. CHEN,
 Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office:
 26, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital Frs. 73,000,000.00
 Paid-up Capital Frs. 68,400,000.00
 Reserve Fund Frs. 102,000,000.00

Branches:
 Bangkok, Hong Kong, Quinhon
 Batavia, Saigon, Shanghai
 Canton, Manille, Sourabaya
 Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin
 Fort Bayard, Papeete, Tourane
 Haiphong, Peking, Vinh
 Hankow, Phnom-Penh, Yunnan
 Hanoi, Pondicherry, Yunnan

Branches:
 In France: Comptoir National
 d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit
 Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et
 des Pays-Bas; Crédit Indus-
 trial et Commercial; Société
 Générale.

In London: The National Provin-
 cial and Union Bank of Eng-
 land, Ltd.; Comptoir National
 d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit
 Lyonnais.

In New York: J. P. Morgan &
 Co.; French-American Bank-
 ing Corporation; Guaranty
 Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
 counts and Fixed Deposits accord-
 ing to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and
 Exchange Business transacted.
 Safe Deposit Boxes to let.

A. LECOT,
 Manager.

Hong Kong, 2nd May, 1929. [28]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid up) Yen 100,000,000
 Reserve Fund Yen 111,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:
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 Changchun, Los Angeles, Seattle
 Dairen, Manila, Semarang
 (Dairen) Nagasaki, Shanghai
 Fongtien, Nagoya, Singapore
 (Mukden) Newchwang, Shimonoseki
 Hankow, New York, Sydney
 Harbin, Osaka, Tientsin
 Hong Kong, Peking, Tokyo
 Kwantung, Yantai, Yungking
 Vladivostok (Temporarily closed).

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
 counts.

Deposits received for Fixed
 Periods at rates to be obtained on
 application.

H. MOBI, Manager.

Hong Kong, March 10, 1930. [38]

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EA-666

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 Credits, 4 months' sight 1/4 3/16
 Documents, 4 months' sight 1/4 5/16

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 On New York:—
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On Bombay:—
 Telegraphic Transfer
 Bank, on demand 85 1/2

On Calcutta:—
 Telegraphic Transfer
 Bank, on demand 85 1/2

On Shanghai:—
 Bank, at sight 1/2 80
 On Yokohama:—
 On demand 62
 On Manila:—
 On demand 61 1/2

On Singapore:—
 On demand 5 1/2
 On Batavia:—
 On demand 76 1/2

On Haiphong:—
 On demand 76 1/2

On Saigon:—
 On demand 146 1/2

On Bangkok:—
 On demand 146 1/2

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Due For
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 "IXION" 16th July at Daylight, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

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